The Daily and Weekly Commercial—Newspapers.—The following terms: 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or Periodicals from the Post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3, 1874.

Another Postmaster General.

The troublesome question of finding a successor to Postmaster General Creswell, is finally disposed of by the appointment of Hon. Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut, now United States Minister at the Court of St. Petersburg. Mr. Jewell accepted to-day by a cable dispatch, and will of course return immediately. In the interim, the First Assistant Postmaster General, Mr. Marshall, will probably have charge of the department, as Mr. Creswell is anxious to be relieved as soon as possible.

Freedman's Bank Commissioners.

Robert Purvis (colored), R. H. T. Leopold, of the Treasury Department, and Postmaster General Creswell were to-day confirmed as Commissioners to wind up the affairs of the Freedman's Saving bank. Mr. Creswell has the subject under advisement, but will almost certainly accept. The salary of the Commissioners is three thousand dollars each, and it will take three years to wind up the bank. They will make this city their headquarters but the matter will not occupy their time to the exclusion of all other business. No dividend is to be paid until twenty per cent. shall be realized.

Some Postoffice Statistics.

When Mr. Randall retired from the Postoffice Department, in June, 1868, the number of postoffices was 24,461. There has been an increase of 8,074 since Mr. Creswell's incumbency, when the number of appointments vested in the President was 938. Since then the number has increased to 1,408. The number of miles over which the mails were carried, was increased from 178,048, to 67,000.

Mr. Creswell estimates that the revenues of the Department for the last fiscal year will amount to over twenty-six millions being three millions more than the expenditures.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5, 1874.

General Howard's Case.

The War Department has made public the report of the Special Court of Inquiry convened in the case of General O. O. Howard, embracing the statement of facts, the opinion and finding of the court and the approval by the President of the finding. The court say that General Howard is not guilty upon legal, technical or moral responsibility in any of the offenses charged, and they generally sustain what he did. The court was divided by four to seven upon the questions involved. General Sherman, General Sheridan and Colonel Reynolds and Miles were favorable to Gen. Howard. Generals McDowell and Pope and Colonel Getty did not concur in finding. The Court of Inquiry is dissolved, and all further proceedings may be regarded as at an end. The report of Judge Advocate General Holt bears upon General Howard with severity, and asserts that, whatever may have been his motives, his violations of law and of official duty were plain and inexcusable.

General Sherman's Statistics.

The publication of the letter of General Sherman, presenting to public consideration the grounds upon which he insists that his rights as General of the army have failed to receive due recognition by the President and Secretary of War, has not yet been answered in any public manner, but it is stated that, ere long, an answer will appear which will present, in an authoritative manner, such additional reasons for the construction to which General Sherman so much objects.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6, 1874.

Card from General Howard.

General Howard has published a card today, in which he claims that the Court of Inquiry in his case were unanimous in the report of facts, and that he was not guilty upon legal, technical or moral responsibility of the offenses charged. On the investment of certain public moneys in United States bonds, he admits that they were divided, four to three. On the fourth point, he says that the court stood five to two.

The Freedmen's Saving Bank.

The report of the examiner, that the assets of the Freedmen's Savings bank would yield ninety-three per cent., is not sustained by the judgment of practical business men. These say that the expenses of the bank will be going on for three years and no income coming in, so that the aforesaid ninety-three per cent. will be very considerably reduced. It is understood that if ex-Postmaster General Creswell will accept the position of one of the trustees to wind up the bank, since to do so would require his residence in Washington, and prevent attention to his private business.

Internal Revenue.

The receipts of internal revenue for the first six days of July have been unusually large, being $2,317,684 76.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6, 1874.

THE POSTAGE STAMP TRADE.

The number of ordinary postage stamps issued to postmasters by the Department during the fiscal year ending June 30th, was 675,733,420. The issues for the previous year were 601,931,520. The value of stamps issued in the last fiscal year was $23,827,000. In addition to the above, over thirty two million official stamps were issued to the several executive departments, not including postal cards or stamped envelopes. The total value of all adhesive stamps issued during the year, was over twenty-five million dollars.

CASUALTIES.

Cincinnati, Wabash and Michigan—Several Persons Hurt.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SILVER LAKE, IND., July 4, 1874.

A collision occurred this morning near this place, on the Cincinnati, Wabash and Michigan railroad, between a mixed train south and an express train north, injuring the engineer, a track man and several passengers slightly. Both engines and seven cars were smashed. The track was blocked all day. The accident was caused by a misunderstanding of a special order.

A Case of Hydrophobia.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WARSAW, IND., July 6, 1874.

A small dog bit Amos Evans on the calf of the leg, a few days since. He had forgotten about the circumstance until this morning, when he was attacked with fits, and shortly after commenced snapping, and now evinces all the symptoms of hydrophobia.

Boy Drowned at Pomeroy, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

POMEROY, O., July 6, 1874.

A boy named Gatfred was drowned Saturday night while swimming.,

Boston and Albany Railway—Several Wounded.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 4.—A portion of a train on the Boston and Albany Railroad was thrown from the track this afternoon, and three persons were seriously and seven or eight slightly injured.

Lewistown Railroad Bridge Blown Down—Three Killed and Four Injured.

HARRISBURG, July 4.—The long railroad bridge at Lewistown blew down to-day. Twenty-eight freight cars went with it. One person at least was killed, and many injured.

The following are the names of the killed: Charles Goshen, aged twelve, of Patterson, Pa.; William Bartley, aged eleven, of Mifflin, and Lewis Pilasticker, an old gentleman of Schuylkill county. The injured are Herbert Shirk and Clayton Weedman, of Patterson, Pa., and John Swan and Conrad Ulrich, of Lewistown.

Furnace at Lewistown Partly Destroyed—Three Men Killed.

HARRISBURG, July 5.—The Glamorgan Iron Company's furnace, at Lewistown, was partially destroyed by the storm of Saturday, and Levi Bronnenstein, Henry Bloomenstein, and George Raynor, of Lewistown, were killed.

LATEST DISPATCH.

The storm was more of the nature of a tornado. The roof of the Coleman House, in town, and the lower story of the depot, were blown off, and several other houses damaged. The steeples of the Lutheran and Presbyterian churches were blown down. The total number killed, so far as heard from, is seven. Five are injured and several others missing. The Mifflin boys were playing base ball with the Lewistown boys, and had taken refuge in the railroad bridge from the storm. Travel on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad will not be interrupted by the fall of the bridge at Lewistown. Through telegraphic wires are down between Harrisburg and Lewistown.

Sail Boat Capsized—Four Persons Drowned An Erie Lady One of the Lost.

BUFFALO, July 5.—Last evening eight persons went for a sale on the lake. After being out about an hour, an attempt was made to tack round to the shore, when the boat capsized and the party were thrown into the water. The following were drowned: John Langley, of Chicago, and Wm. Forrest, of Port Stanley, Canada, first and second mates of the steamer Annie Vought; Mary Kurtz, of Erie, Pennsylvania, and Lizzie Glass, of this city. The others held on to the side of the boat and, after being an hour and a half in the water, were rescued by a tug returning from a moonlight excursion.

Blobbs suggests that, as the comet is a luminous body, it would be proper to send *Prof.* Light up in a balloon to interview it, and get the particulars of its interesting tale.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Train Wrecked on Shore Line Railroad.

One Killed and One Hundred and Seven Injured.

AN IMPATIENT SWITCH TENDER.

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

STONY CREEK, CT., July 6.—A train from the Connecticut river for New Haven, on the Shore Line Railroad, ran off the bridge below this place this morning. Every car of the train was overturned. The accident was caused by a switch becoming misplaced before the whole train had passed. The rear car was the first to leave the track.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Superintendent Wilcox was the only one who jumped from the train, and he only was killed. He was in the baggage car, and when he saw the rear car swing off, he jumped to the flats below, a distance of six feet. The cars fell on him and broke his neck. A young man was found beside Wilcox, under a car, but he was only bruised. The latest accounts place the number of wounded at seventy-eight, nearly all slightly. One lady from Clinton, Connecticut, has both legs broken, and is injured internally.

THE SWITCHMAN COULDN'T WAIT.

Later—The cause of the accident is now ascertained to be as follows: The switchman at the west end of the bridge, while the train was passing over his with, became impatient and shifted the switch before the last car had passed.

Latest—NEW HAVEN, July 6.—The accident at Stony Creek this morning on the Shore Line Railroad, occurred as follows: The train, after taking on two passenger cars at that station, started for this city. The station master, Wm. Beach, replaced the rails just before the rear truck of the last car had passed the switch. Consequently the train bumped along with that truck off the track a few rods, until the trestle work of a bridge over a salt marsh was reached, when the rear car rolled off the bridge down, fifteen feet, to the meadow below, dragging with it all the rest of the train, except the locomotive and tender. The latter was uninjured. Superintendent Wilcox, who was in the baggage car, as soon as he felt the jolting of the rear car from the track, jumped for it before, grasping the bell and then jumped out of the side door into the marsh. The car immediately followed and fell on to him and broke his neck. He was quite a young man and a very efficient officer. He leaves a wife and one child.

During the somersault, turned by the passenger cars, few escaped without some injury. The *Palladium* of to-morrow morning will contain a list of 107 persons who received injuries, but the most of them were not of a serious character. There are two or three whose cases are critical, among them, George Davis, of Guilford, and Rev. E. B. Hall, of Fair Haven. Several have a broken arm or a broken leg.

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

A coroner's jury this morning rendered a verdict that Superintendent Wilcox came to his death by reason of the careless act of Station Master Beach, but the latter claims that he did not leave the switch until the train had passed, and he had noticed that the rear truck was off the rails. This statement is not credited. The train was a pretty heavy one, and the casualties are confined, with few exceptions, to inhabitants of this city and adjoining towns.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

France.

THE CHAMBORD MANIFESTO—SUSPENSION OF THE PAPER WHICH PUBLISHED IT—EXCITEMENT IN THE ASSEMBLY.

LONDON, July 4.—The French and English press generally consider that the manifesto of the Count de Chambord makes it impossible for him to become king of France.

PARIS, July 4.—*L'Union*, which first published the Count de Chambord's manifesto, has been suspended for two weeks. In the Assembly this morning, M. Duchatel Brun asked why *L'Union* was suspended. M. Fourton, Minister of the Interior, in reply, admitted that the suspension was partly because of the publication of the Septennate, and partly because it had published the manifesto of the Count de Chambord. Here there was great excitement in the Assembly. When M. Duchatel Brun visited M. Fourton further stated that the power of Marshal MacMahon was irrevocable. Mr. Brun then gave formal notice that he would withdraw his interpellation, and Tuesday next was fixed for its discussion.

DEATH OF DE GOULARD.

De Goulard, ill for some time, died today.

THE SITUATION CRITICAL—THE LATEST PROPOSED COALITION.

PARIS, July 5.—The political situation is serious. The Legitimatists have resolved to make an attempt to unseat the present ministry on the interpellation in regard to the suspension of *L'Union* which comes before the Assembly next Tuesday. They are negotiating with the Left to obtain its support. A counter coalition of the Left Center with the Right Center in favor of M. Casimir Perier's constitutional bill, is also proposed. There is ground for the belief that Marshal MacMahon has intimated to the Legitimatists that he will not accept the resignation of the Ministry, even if it is declined, and it is reported that he will send a message to the Assembly on Tuesday. A rumor is current that the Count de Chambord has been in Versailles several days.

NO PASSPORTS FROM AMERICA.

Le Francais says that passports are no longer required of Americans, who are placed on the same footing, in this respect, as the subjects of countries adjacent to France.

England.

ANOTHER CABLE COMPLETED.

LONDON, July 4.—The new telegraph cable of the Anglo-American Company was completed to-day. The Great Eastern will leave on the 27th inst., to lay the cable between Ireland and Newfoundland.

ATTACK OF CONVICTS UPON THE PORTUGESE IN WESTERN AFRICA.

LONDON, July 4.—Intelligence has been received that the banished convicts at Bissao, in Senegambia, invaded a Portuguese settlement and burned eighteen villages.

LONDON, July 5.—The attack on the Portuguese possessions in Senegambia, was made by one of the native chiefs in the neighborhood, not by convicts, as at first reported. The natives are said to have captured three hundred prisoners.

Spain.

FRESH LEVY TO BE ORDERED—COALITION MINISTRY IMPROBABLE.

MADRID, July 4.—The Government will shortly call for a fresh levy of 30,000 men to reinforce the Army of the North. Castelar has declined the overtures of Martos. Consequently the formation of a Coalition Ministry is improbable.

THE ARMY OF THE NORTH.

MADRID, July 5.—General Zabula has taken command and held a review of the Army of the North. He has informed his officers that he has come to fight the insurgents and intends to sink all political sympathies and opinions in the struggle. Generals Echagne and Martinez Campos have resigned.

BENEDICTION FROM THE POPE.

The Pope has telegraphed his benediction to the National army, in response to congratulations forwarded to Rome on the anniversary of his accession to the See of St. Peter.

Turkey.

A TOWN DESTOYED BY FIRE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 4.—The town of Tenedos has been destroyed by fire. Only ten houses remain.

THE DROUGHT.

Loud Complaints from Eastern and Southwestern Ohio—Pastures Brown and Bare—Fears for the Corn Crop.

CINCINNATI, July 5.—The severe dry weather that has prevailed in Eastern and Southwestern Ohio for several weeks, is resulting in considerable injury to the farming interests. The pastures are brown and bare, and ponds and streams are all but dried up. Along the railroad lines, fires prevail. A good deal of damage has been done along the Pan Handle road by fire consuming wheat shocks and fences. The Grandville tent of damage is between badly curled and Columbus. Corn is not in rain comes in the way of rain soon, that the crop will fall and cattle be driven to market for want of grass. Wheat fields and woods of Chillicothe were on fire Tuesday night, ignited by a locomotive. The woods in various parts of the country are on fire, and great damage is threatened.

ST. LOUIS BRIDGE.

Formal Opening on the Fourth.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.—The formal opening of the Illinois and St. Louis bridge was celebrated to-day with great pomp and with a more showy and finer display than ever before witnessed in this city. By seven o'clock this morning, all the main thoroughfares of the city were crowded with citizens and strangers wending their way to catch a view of the procession and examine the elaborate decorations along the line of march. The procession, which was divided into sixteen divisions and about twelve miles long, started from Twenty-second street and Hington avenue at half-past nine o'clock. It contained in its ranks nearly all the military and civic societies, and representatives in wagons of almost every trade, business and industry in the city. This latter part of the line was without precedent in length and elaborateness of display. The procession was five solid hours passing the speakers' stand at the western entrance of the bridge, and all of it passed over that structure and countermarched on the opposite side of the river. Hundreds of thousands of people thronged the streets, filled the houses and stores and crowded the balconies and roofs along the line of march. The crowds cannot be estimed in number, and no such throng was ever gathered in the city before.

When the head of the procession reached the bridge, it halted and Gerard B. Allen, President of the Bridge Company, from a beautifully decorated stand, introduced Mrs. Lillie Swath, daughter of Charles Dickson, the first President of the Bridge Company, who, after a brief speech, christened the bridge by pouring on it water from the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, Lake Michigan and the Gulf of Mexico, sent from Boston, San Francisco, Chicago and New Orleans by the postmasters of those cities for the occasion. While the procession was in motion, a train of fourteen Pullman coaches, drawn by three locomotives and laden with two thousand prominent gentlemen and ladies of this city and from abroad, passed over, through the entire length of the tunnel, emerging near the site of the Grand Union Depot, now in process of construction on the line of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad.

About one o'clock the invited guests from abroad and several hundred leading citizens, seated on an elevated platform, erected under a huge tent at the western end of the bridge, were served with a collation. Mayor Brown delivered the brief welcoming address, which was followed by congratulations from Governor Beveridge, of Illinois, and Governor Woodson, of Missouri. These were followed by addresses by ex-Senator B. Gratz Brown and Captain James B. Eads, Chief Engineer of the Bridge Company. These ceremonies over, impromptu speeches were made by Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, and United States Senator Ferry, of Michigan. All the speeches were unusually eloquent and referred in glowing terms of praise to Captain Eads, his able assistants and all the gentlemen of whose character, severance and wealth have contributed to the great enterprise and crowning triumph. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and the most hearty cheers were repeatedly given in response to the eloquent remarks of the speakers. Among other distinguished persons present, were Generals Hancock and Pope, General Grierson, General Carr and a number of Congressmen from Missouri and Illinois.

The pyrotechnic display over the bridge to-night, came off according to programme, and some parts of it were very fine, but as a whole it did not satisfy expectation, and much in this vicinity disappointment is made. An immense mass of people crowded the levee from the point near the bridge for a distance of over a dozen blocks down the river, and the entire shore was lined with humanity. There were also between forty and fifty steamers, tugs, ferryboats, barges, &c., anchored in the stream, from which fully 30,000 people witnessed the spectacle. Over a hundred newspaper men are here from nearly all the Western cities, and some from Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts. They have been shown attention by the Press Committee appointed for that purpose, and will to-morrow be taken on an excursion in the harbor and given a carriage ride around the city. The *Republican* office is magnificently illuminated to-night, which nine thousand gas jets, arranged in beautiful designs in the windows, giving the building an exceedingly brilliant and most striking appearance.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

A Young Man Knifed by His Father.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CLEVELAND, O., July 4, 1874.

John Keller entered his invalid sister's room at the Bere House, last night, and, in a drunken rage, knocked down his aged father and struck the sick woman. He received in return from the old man a terrible knife gash, coursing from his shoulders across the breast and abdomen.

Forty-two Cars Run Over a Boy.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DAYTON, O., July 5, 1874.

A young lad, named Welsh, was run over by the Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis freight train last evening, east of here, and died instantly. Forty-two cars passed over the unfortunate boy.

Killed in a Quarry.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CHILLICOTHE, O., July 4, 1874.

A man named Smith was killed at the Waverly quarry yesterday. He was making a blast, and the rocks fell on him, crushing him badly.

Fatal Fracas at Pomeroy, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

POMEROY, O., July 6, 1874.

An affray occurred Saturday afternoon, in Middleport, in which Charles T. James (colored) shot Anthony Hodge (also colored) through the stomach, from the effects of which the latter will die. James was arrested and is now in jail.

Murder at Ironton.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., July 6, 1874.

In a drunken affray at Ohio Furnace, back of this city, on the morning of the Fourth, two brothers, named Nash, killed another, name not yet ascertained. Officers are in pursuit of the murderers.

Burglaries at Canton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANTON, O., July 6, 1874.

On Saturday night the residence of Mr. Allen, County Treasurer, was entered by burglars, and two new suits of clothes stolen. One suit was valued at sixty and the other at seventy-five dollars. Last night a boarding house on Poplar street was entered by burglars, and a watch and a check for five hundred dollars were stolen. There is no clue to the burglars as yet.

An Old Gentleman Killed by a Burglar—His Sister Dies from Fright.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 5.—Last night a burglar entered the house of Hon. Wm. Chase, in the northern part of this city, which was occupied only by two old people. He entered the room of Abbott Eddy, brother of Mrs. Chase. On hearing the burglar, Mr. Eddy raised an outcry, when he was attacked and fatally injured. Mrs. Chase heard the outcry and, being greatly alarmed, died immediately, either from the rupture of a blood vessel or disease of the heart. She was the daughter of the late Judge Eddy, aged seventy-one years. The burglar escaped.

A Girl's Lover Shoots Her Father and Brother, the Latter Mortally.

RIPLEY, July 5.—About eleven o'clock last night, the community were horrified by the shooting of Mr. John Caslett and his son, Taylor, by Charley Swisher, of this place. Swisher had been keeping company with Caslett's daughter, against the wishes of her father. Between ten and eleven o'clock last night, Mr. Caslett found them sitting in his parlor, and ordered Swisher away. A difficulty ensued in which Swisher shot Caslett and then fled, the girl accompanying him, being afraid to remain at home. While on the road, two brothers of the girl, John and Taylor, who knew nothing of the previous shooting, discovered the flying couple and pursued them with the intention of bringing back the girl. Swisher supposed it was the elder Caslett in pursuit, and after ordering him to return, fired. The ball took effect in the abdomen of Taylor, and produced a hemorrhage from which death resulted within an hour. The elder Caslett was wounded in the thigh, and is not considered in danger. Swisher is still at large, although the officers have made an active and extended search. Taylor Caslett was a fine young man, and his gay widow and one child. His funeral procession was the largest ever seen in this section being over a mile in length.

Suicide.

ERIE, July 5th, committed suicide last night by cutting his throat with a razor. He had been sick some weeks, and was partially deranged. His body was found lying on a long search, in a field some distance from the house, with two gashes across the throat, either of which would have been fatal.

Alleged Murderer Discharged.

FORT WAYNE, July 6.—Alexander T. Inman, arrested at Waterloo, Ind., a few days since for the murder of John Bartnett, was brought before Judge Lowery this evening on a writ of *habeas corpus*, sworn out by his counsel, General Blair, of Waterloo. After a hearing of the evidence, Inman was discharged from custody.

AN AMERICAN LADY IN ITALY.

Letter from Naples—Photographs of Italian Society—Bits of Nature—Bits at Pashon—With a Dash of Æsthetics and Philosophy Thrown In.

[The following piquant and interesting private letter from Naples, one of a series written by an accomplished and cultivated lady of South Carolina to her friends, has been in type for some time, but the publication of which has until now been unavoidably delayed, on account of the pressure of Congressional and other news upon our columns. Notwithstanding that Europe has been described in season and out of season by the incorrigible mediocre sight-seer, yet in the present low dearth of really good books of travel, the vivacious series of letters of which the subjoined constitutes a link would certainly seem to merit a different fate from that of simply ministering to the gratification and pleasure of a few personal friends. It is a clear case for the publishers.]

NAPLES, May 8th.

You tell me, "you fear my letters will become Americanized." I assure you there is nothing to fear on that score, whilst I am in Catholic Italy, with 80,000 priests and monks South of the Papal States, and with a population of 600,000 in this one city, where you can drive for miles through one of the principal streets by the sea, and pass through vast masses of human filth, squalor and beggary, and where the high stone houses rise on either side of the way, crowded to overflowing with people scarcely human, who merely think of a house as a place to sleep in, and who, all day, live upon the sidewalks in groups, spinning flax, weaving fishing nets, playing cards, dancing the tarantella, and singing "Santa Lucia" (a compound made of corn meal fried in lard, and very good too;) with children seizing every stranger as legitimate prey, begging most persistently, even the baby in its mother's arms being taught to hold out its tiny hand for a few centimes. All this must be seen, to be realized; I never conceived of such a scene, and hope America may never know it. It seems hopeless to help them, and impossible to reach them, whilst they are kept in such abject ignorance by their religion.

One of the saddest features of this drive, is the abuse of the poor little overworked donkies (and their name is legion): You see a donkey and horse harnessed together, or sometimes a donkey, horse, mule and ox all before one cart, with the most primitive harness conceivable. The loads these poor creatures carry are enormous; you wonder their backs are not broken, with the straw panniers filled with vegetables and oh! always a ton spot on hip or back, caused by the rough rope harness, and aggravated by frequent and vigorous blows from their brutal drivers. It is a sad and sickening sight to witness, yet you are compelled to pass through it to visit any point of interest about Naples. In striking contrast to this, the wealthy Neapolitan's superb carriages with gold mounted harness, liveried servants and out-riders, and brisk little horses with light phaeton and glistening brass harness, dukes and dukes, beggars and kings, walking and riding side by side, apparently altogether unmindful of the contrast which is so glaring to the stranger. Regardless of the novelty of the scene at first bewilders, then amuses, and at length wearies one with the utter emptiness of its pomp, so antagonistic elements thrown so heterogeneously together.

Last evening we had a superb sunset: the beautiful bay was one vast gorgeous attire of crimson, gold and purple; it had rained all day, the clouds lifting towards evening, and at length the sun shone out brightly, and the whole scene was fairly resplendent with glory. The bay was tinted with every color of the rainbow. "Capri" and "Ischia" seemed to vie with each other in beauty; the tints deepening till gradually they merged into the richest tones of purple and grey, when silently and brightly the moon rose in her beauty, clothing every object in liquid radiance, softening the landscape with an indescribable mellow light, and bridging the sea with those wonderful gleams which seem made for angels to tread upon. Had the half of this been painted upon canvass it would have been hailed as extravagant notions of coloring, but, trust me, Heaven's beautiful tints will never be equaled upon earth. What our Giffords and Turners may do above I know not, but I will defy human skill to be taken on an excursion in the harbor and given a carriage ride around the city. The *Republican* office is magnificently illuminated to-night, which nine thousand gas jets, arranged in beautiful designs in the windows, giving the building an exceedingly brilliant and most striking appearance.

This morning the air was most fresh and lively, and I stood upon the terrace by the sea, for half an hour before breakfast, and then sat down with an appetite to our "mandarins," eggs, rolls and coffee—fruit is very common, but oranges, pomegranates and figs are delicious—to sit and chat over the pretty golden oranges, with the green leaves still fresh upon them. We think of going to Sorrento and Amalfi from there next week, if it is pleasant to sit and ramble about upon the sands and seashore, and visit the ruins of Pæstum, which is the nearest point to "Capri," which is highly recommended for the purity of its air and general healthfulness. The chief pastime consists in donkey riding, visiting the ruins and seeing and enjoying the fine views. There are some half dozen plain hotels, where board is moderate and well served, and which in a small party of your own you can spend a few weeks most delightfully, taking with you a good supply of books and papers.

Last evening I received a letter from New York. I should never have suspected he was fresh from a heavy failure, but with several hundred thousands settled upon his wife, he continues to enjoy their European travels. They seem as capable of appreciating "ruins" as so many "birds of Paradise," and, judging from the size of their trunks, they must have brought all their plumage with them. I am amazed to see how infelicitous the extreme of fashion appears when wandering over the ruins of the buried past. It almost seems like profanation and want of respect for the departed, to go trailing over "Pompeii" with "gros grain" silks and "high heeled boots." I think those who seem to have no idea of consonance or fitness of dress; hence the Americans, as a nation, have the reputation of being the most ridiculous in the world. Diamonds at breakfast, and a few other vulgarisms of that sort, yet must here add, as a whole, that American women dress more becomingly and in better taste than any other people. Our "fair cousins" seem to be sadly deficient in this art, apparently aiming at the unbecoming, and even *outre* in their style.

A lady's dress can be plain and yet tasteful, which is not a recognized fact amongst the English, who associate with true but ugly material, badly made, clumsy shoes, and wraps enough to legitimately require a cart, a railroad train, or a pair of mules to carry them. Everything in life should be divested of its rough, sharp edges as far as possible, and wherever practicable, graceful curves and undulations take its place. Nature teaches us this lesson. The tiniest leaf or flower, or the bark of a tree, will bear the closest scrutiny, and all are made with the most perfect symmetry and beauty, and why should not we try to beautify and adorn everything about us, making ourselves always fragrantly acceptable to others? If a bright ribbon or flower is becoming with our dark traveling dress than a shabby brown, do not hesitate to wear it, even if you are subjected to the vulgar stare of the feminine mob, who calls the day "*nasty*" and the dinner "beastly."

Yesterday we attended the "Special excavation at Pompeii," in honor of "Admiral Farragut and the "American Fleet," which is now stationed here, contributing to the general gaiety of the place. The excavation proved to be merely the uncarthing of a kitchen, a few utensils were found. Not quite as satisfactory as when Admiral Farragut was here, and three bedsteads were discovered, which are now at the "Apples Museum," in a room decorated with Pompeiian frescoes and arranged in all particulars like the original.

The day was most unfortunate, pouring in torrents; the entire party of officers and civilians standing with water proof and umbrellas for an hour waiting for their "kettles" to appear, after which they adjourned to the famous "baths," which are in wonderful preservation. Here they partook of a sumptuous collation and made merry in spite of frowning skies. Did I write you of the reception we attended on the Admiral's flag ship? It was delightful affair, informal and pleasant, with dancing between decks and the best of music. The officers are fine dancers, and their uniforms extremely becoming. As a rule, less drinking in the navy than in the army, making the former the more agreeable of the two, inasmuch as conviviality, which is the bane of so many of the regiments, leads to confirmed dissipation, and undermines all that is good in man.

L.

Cleaning Kid Gloves.

During the warm weather kid gloves are easily soiled, particularly as the delicate ing colors are quite light, and it costs time and money to get them cleaned at the cleaning them at home, the secret of done just as well as if paid which, and even better, and such a small variety of your own you can spend a few weeks most delightfully, taking with you a good supply of books and papers.

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L.

A NOVEL SUIT.

A Widow brings Action for $100,000 Damages Against Certain Officers of the Knights of Pythias and Physicians, Declaring them and the Order of K. P. the Cause of her Husband's Death.

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

About three months ago a musician named Frank Lamadrid died of heart disease, as the attendant physicians report, after being confined five days to his bed. A few days before taking sick he applied for membership in Boone Lodge Knights of Pythias. His petition was accepted and he took the first degree. The following meeting night Lamadrid was admitted into full fellowship and became a Knight. After his initiation he was called off to play with his band at a frolic on Jefferson street, and, while playing on his instrument some time after midnight, he became suddenly ill and showed symptoms of fainting and asphyxia. Before daylight some of his friends took him home and cared for him. During his illness he was attended by Dr. C. Shadburne, W. C. Cox and a regular detail of his brethren from the order. He died five days after he was taken sick.

His widow, however, has differed from the opinion of the Physicians as to the cause of his death, and yesterday filed the following suit for damages in the sum of $100,000.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Maggie Lamadrid, plaintiff, vs. W. C. Cox, Dr. C. W. Kelly, — Sarles, and Geo. C. Shadburne, defendants.

The plaintiff, Maggie Lamadrid, says that she is the widow of Frank Lamadrid, deceased. She says that on the —— day of ——, 187—, the defendants, W. C. Cox, C. W. Kelly, — Sarles, Geo. C. Shadburne, and others to the plaintiff unknown, did in the city of Louisville so to "charm" (a compound made of corn meal fried in lard, and very good too;) with children seizing every stranger as legitimate prey, begging most persistently, even the baby in its mother's arms being taught to hold out its tiny hand for a few centimes. All this must be seen, to be realized; I never conceived of such a scene, and hope America may never know it. It seems hopeless to help them, and impossible to reach them, whilst they are kept in such abject ignorance by their religion.

One of the saddest features of this drive, is the abuse of the poor little overworked donkies (and their name is legion): You see a donkey and horse harnessed together, or sometimes a donkey, horse, mule and ox all before one cart, with the most primitive harness conceivable. The loads these poor creatures carry are enormous; you wonder their backs are not broken, with the straw panniers filled with vegetables and oh! always a ton spot on hip or back, caused by the rough rope harness, and aggravated by frequent and vigorous blows from their brutal drivers. It is a sad and sickening sight to witness, yet you are compelled to pass through it to visit any point of interest about Naples. In striking contrast to this, the wealthy Neapolitan's superb carriages with gold mounted harness, liveried servants and out-riders, and brisk little horses with light phaeton and glistening brass harness, dukes and dukes, beggars and kings, walking and riding side by side, apparently altogether unmindful of the contrast which is so glaring to the stranger. Regardless of the novelty of the scene at first bewilders, then amuses, and at length wearies one with the utter emptiness of its pomp, so antagonistic elements thrown so heterogeneously together.

Last evening we had a superb sunset: the beautiful bay was one vast gorgeous attire of crimson, gold and purple; it had rained all day, the clouds lifting towards evening, and at length the sun shone out brightly, and the whole scene was fairly resplendent with glory. The bay was tinted with every color of the rainbow. "Capri" and "Ischia" seemed to vie with each other in beauty; the tints deepening till gradually they merged into the richest tones of purple and grey, when silently and brightly the moon rose in her beauty, clothing every object in liquid radiance, softening the landscape with an indescribable mellow light, and bridging the sea with those wonderful gleams which seem made for angels to tread upon. Had the half of this been painted upon canvass it would have been hailed as extravagant notions of coloring but, trust me, Heaven's beautiful tints will never be equaled upon earth. What our Giffords and Turners may do above I know not, but I will defy human power can ever give any conception of the beauty of last night's sunset.

This morning the air was most fresh and lively, and I stood upon the terrace by the sea, for half an hour before breakfast, and then sat down with an appetite to our "mandarins," eggs, rolls and coffee—fruit is very common, but oranges, pomegranates and figs are delicious—to sit and chat over the pretty golden oranges, with the green leaves still fresh upon them. We think of going to Sorrento and Amalfi from there next week, if it is pleasant to sit and ramble about upon the sands and seashore, and visit the ruins of Pæstum, which is the nearest point to "Capri," which is highly recommended for the purity of its air and general healthfulness. The chief pastime consists in donkey riding, visiting the ruins and seeing and enjoying the fine views. There are some half dozen plain hotels, where board is moderate and well served, and which in a small party of your own you can spend a few weeks most delightfully, taking with you a good supply of books and papers.

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Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1874.

It is now intimated that THEODORE TILTON is a confirmed opium eater, and that it is the knowledge of this infirmity, with the certainty that his unfortunate wife must be the sufferer by any controversy, that causes BEECHER to maintain his persistent silence.

Some of the more enthusiastic of the Bourbon papers are beginning to talk of "the giant Democratic party." Possibly it may be a giant, but if so it is without bones, and will not be found a very formidable antagonist of the Republican party when the real tug of battle comes.

"Accepting the situation." The Democracy of some of the Southern Gulf States propose to conduct the ensuing political campaign from the avowed standpoint of making those States "the home of one race and the grave of the other." The chief merit of this platform consists in its brevity and simplicity. Even the despised colored people will be able to understand it thoroughly.

The latest exhibition of Democratic rancor toward political opponents is furnished by New Hampshire, whose Legislature has not only completely gerrymandered the State, but also turned out of office every Republican officer, including the judges, for the purpose of putting Democrats in. If the people of that State do not get enough of Democratic rule before the next political year gets round, then we shall miss our guess.

A Philadelphia paper says: "The new Senator elect from Connecticut counts upon ten Southern States for the Democracy in 1876, and meanwhile the Grange and Western German vote." The new Senator elect from Connecticut also counted upon the triumph of the rebel armies in the field, during the war, and meanwhile upon an extended fire-in-the-rear from Northern traitors like himself. As a "counter," EATON is not a success.

It now appears that the bill designed to relieve savings banks from tax upon their undistributed surplus earnings, which passed both houses of Congress, did not become a law. It was neither approved nor vetoed by the President. Congress, by adjournment, prevented its return by him under the provisions of the Constitution, and as it failed to become a law the banks therefore remain liable to the tax. There is a good deal of excited feeling among the managers of these institutions, in consequence.

The Philadelphia *North American* makes the pertinent suggestion that a very large part of the clamor that is raised in reference to the indebtedness of the Southern States, is intended to "make a case upon which a demand can be based that the United States government shall assume and pay the bonds." There is a good deal of force in this hypothesis, and the election of a Democratic President and Congress in 1876 would probably soon be followed by a formal presentation and recognition of the "demand."

The refusal of the United States Circuit Court, in Wisconsin, to grant the injunction asked by the Chicago and Northwestern Company, in which the question as to the constitutionality of the recent railroad legislation of that State was raised, excites great interest in financial and railroad circles. Should the decision be maintained by the United States Supreme Court, the movement will, of course, extend. Should this be the case, it will naturally become a matter of extreme difficulty to induce Eastern and European capitalists to invest in Western railroads hereafter.

The great interest felt in the present comet, and the fact that its first discovery in this country was made by Professor SWIFT, an astronomer of Rochester, New York, has incited the people of that city to add to the present facilities for astronomical observers, by opening a subscription for the purchase of a telescope, of sufficient power to warrant an increased interest in the wonderful science. Professor SWIFT devotes his entire time, aside from his daily employment, to the study of astronomy, and this with a telescope of limited power. He certainly ought to be placed more nearly on a level, in point of advantage, with his scientific brethren elsewhere, and we sincerely trust the movement may be generously supported.

Latest English mail advices complain that the iron trade with this country is in a very bad way, and, also, that the inquiries from Russia and other sources of consumption for British iron have been considerably lessened. The effects of the various miners' strikes, too, were making themselves severely felt. In the North of England district about one-fourth of the whole of the blast furnaces had been stopped, having been either damped down or blown out. These represent a total output of pig iron of about 40,000 tons per month, with 1,500 or 1,800 employees who were thrown out of work. Within the next fortnight, it was predicted, other furnaces would be stopped in large numbers. Things are hardly any better in the Welsh districts, and the outlook for the future is anything but encouraging.

Monday's Philadelphia papers give detailed statistics of the export trade of that port for the fiscal year just closed. The value of this trade amounted to $35,098,905; an increase of $8,895,780 over the preceding year, which itself showed a gain of $3,220,249 over its predecessor. The petroleum export showed an increase of 16,882,830 in the 87,351,454 gallons reported. The breadstuffs export increased to $5,058,826, and that of provisions, $1,243,599.—Great Britain alone receiving $6,465,866 of the former, and $1,600,879 of the latter. During that period there was a growing employment of foreign bottoms. They carried $11,517,546 in 1872, $18,238,251 in 1873, and $23,247,637 in the fiscal year just closed. Altogether, the export business of Philadelphia is in a healthy and flourishing condition.

Up until this time, we believe, no shovel or spade manufactory has existed West of Pittsburgh. The manufacture of these implements forms a large and important business, the census of 1870 showing that in the United States there were thirteen shovel and spade manufactories, employing eight hundred and fifty hands, using $757,100 capital, paying $489,100 for wages, consuming $1,424,944 of raw material, and producing $2,445,526 worth of shovels and spades. St. Louis, however, is about to enter the list as a competitor in this branch of manufacturing, a joint stock company with a large working capital having been recently formed and incorporated under the laws of Missouri, for that purpose. Considering the rapidity with which the Southwest is being settled and developed, there is no reason why the business should not become an important interest of that city.

The proof of every pudding is in the eating. The Boston Brahmins who, a short time ago, so bitterly opposed the appointment of BUTLER'S protégé, SIMMONS, as collector of that port, are becoming quite softened toward him, it appears. In reforming the concern, SIMMONS has unearthed a lot of abuses, large and small, and in some cases has brought to light things wherein some of the old officers and sinecurians made a good deal of money at the expense of the government. Instead of making new appointments he is curtailing the various forces, doubling up some of the departments, and running the machinery with far fewer cog-wheels and bands. BUTLER himself, it is said, is by no means pleased with the ability, energy and independence his "young soldier" has displayed. It is not so easy a matter to insert a hook in the gills of a Triton.

A New Orleans Journal makes some interesting statements concerning the comparative mortality of the white and colored races in that city. It appears from statistics that the number of deaths among the negroes considerably exceeds the number of deaths among the white people, except during the prevalence of the yellow fever as an epidemic. As most people know, negroes are, to a great extent, exempt from its attacks. Our authority asserts that in ordinary years before the war, the mortality of the colored people was certainly greater than that of the other race, not only in New Orleans but in Charleston, Washington, Baltimore and New York. Comparing the five years of freedom 1866-70, with the five years of slavery, 1856-60, it is found that the death rate remained about the same. When, however, for these two periods comparison is drawn between the whites and the negroes, the mortality of the latter is found to have considerably increased. Thus, during the four years, 1856-60, (excluding 1858 as a yellow-fever year,) the death rate among the negroes was about forty-four, while among the whites the death rate was thirty-nine per thousand. In the four years, 1866-70, (excluding 1867 as a year of fever,) the colored death rate was forty, while that of the whites was only thirty-five per thousand.

As to the cause or causes of the difference the official health reports afford, it appears, no very satisfactory data by reason of incompleteness. Small pox, choleraic diseases and consumption are more prevalent and more fatal among the negroes than among the white people in New Orleans, and it is perhaps not unreasonable to suspect that their ignorance of the laws of health and indifference to sanitary precautions have much to do with the fact. It would be strange if a people just delivered from slavery were either knowing or careful in such matters. Doubtless ignorance and indifference are also at least in part to blame for the remarkable number of colored children swept away in their first or second year. Our authority, assuming the population of 1870 as the population somewhat later, finds that in 1872 of every thousand children under two years of age 298 colored and only 154 whites perished. In 1873 the showing is still worse, 335 colored children and only 181 white children dying of every thousand under two years of age.

THE BANCROFT BANQUET.

At the recent farewell banquet in honor of Mr. Minister BANCROFT on his departure from Berlin there was a great gathering of the literary and scientific celebrities of the German capital. To mention only a few of those whose names are best known on this side of the Atlantic, there were DORNER and TWESTEN renowned in theology and philosophy, VIRCHOW and DU-BOIS-REYMOND renowned in physiology, medicine, etc., DOVE and HELMHOLTZ renowned in physics, MOMMSEN, the historian of Rome, LEPSIUS, the Egyptologist, CURTIUS the great Hellenist and historian of Greece, etc. The University and the Academy of Sciences were both represented on the occasion by their highest functionaries. The principal speaker, the orator of the banquet, as the Germans call him, was the distinguished writer on jurisprudence, Professor GNEIST, who is presently coming to this country for the purpose of investigating American Constitutions and laws in their historical development. Among other things Professor GNEIST said, "When we consider the treaties concluded, the successful diplomatic transactions, the public expression of sympathy and good will, the friendship with which Mr. GEORGE BANCROFT is regarded by the greatest men of Germany, we do do not venture too much in affirming that the United States have never been more effectually represented on German soil than by this ambassador." To these remarks Mr. BANCROFT replied in "fluent German, of which he is entirely master (vollkommen machtig)." He stated that he had not solicited the position from which he was about to retire. He had, however, watched with lively interest and, indeed, foreseen the dawning of a new day for Germany, and the President of the United States, aware of his feelings on the subject, had of his own motion offered him the place. The motive which led him to accept the offer was his affection for Germany, and the most gratifying reward of all his toils he had found in the re-awakening of the German people in all the vigor of youth, after a sleep of two hundred years. His faith in the future of the German nation, had been completely realized. The cause of freedom, the highest interests of humanity, the loftiest endeavors of science, it will, he said, represent for the whole world. The mutual respect of the United States and of Germany rests in the consciousness that there established on like principles, will in the future also be connected in their progressive development of freedom. "My friend, MACAULAY," remarked Mr. BANCROFT, "once said to me that within the compass of four miles around Charing Cross (in London) some one could always be found who had acquired special knowledge of whatever country on the globe might be the subject of inquiry. In reply I said that, within the circuit of a mile around the University of Berlin a man may always be found capable of dealing with any question from the highest scientific standpoint." To have met with a welcome among such chiefs of science, as if he had been an elder brother, Mr. BANCROFT declared to be one of the most delightful memories of his life. It was also a delightful recollection of his old age that, having in his youth studied in Berlin he had lived to behold it in its bloom, its culmination as the capital of the German empire and of science.

In the course of the festival Professor MOMMSEN made a little speech in which he pointed out the literary and scientific unity and congruity or correspondence of the German monarchy and the American republic. It would be interesting to know the details of his argument, but only the practical conclusion is given, which is that the two governments are destined to harmonious relations, united in the struggle for intellectual freedom and also in conflict with their common enemy, King MOB. In a somewhat memorable President's message the kinship of the new empire and the Western republic was once shown to be much closer than many had supposed.

PERSONAL.

Hon. Wm. Williams, of Buffalo, has been appointed General Manager of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, in place of Amasa J. Stone, resigned.

The colored lawyer, James M. Langston, Law Professor and Dean of the Faculty of Howard University, will probably be chosen President in the place of General Howard.

Jenkins (Ginx's Baby,") Canada's agent general, in England, is likely to be recalled by the Dominion government. He has become the laughing-stock of the British parliament and press, and Canadians are ashamed of him as their representative.

An effort is shortly to be made to secure the removal ot the remains of the famous Southern Methodist preacher, Maffitt, from their resting place at Mobile to the cemetery at Cambridge, New York, where it is proposed to lay them beside those of Emory, the pioneer preacher of Metodism in America.

Col. Jeff. C. Davis, on being relieved by Gen. O. O. Howard in command of the Department of Columbia, will proceed to join his regiment, the Twenty-third infantry, now on its way from Arizona to relieve the Eighth infantry in Utah and Wyoming Territories, with headquarters at Fort D. A. Russell.

Miss Rose McGeachy, who is to make her debut on the lyric stage, New York, in the fall, is the sister of Mr. McGeachy, the editor of the *Danbury News* during Mr. Bailey's absence in Europe. She is a young lady of great beauty and intelligence, and is credited with having "one of the most marvelous voices ever heard." Much interest is manifested in Miss McGeachy's debut.

There is, it seems, another Jones knocking about the Pacific coast with a mine or two in his breeches pocket, and it is one of that same family. The Santa Barbara (Cal.) *Index* of June 24, says a brother of Senator Jones, of Nevada, lately visited the new Panamint district, ninety miles southeast from Cerro Gordo, purchased five mining claims for $133,000, and has gone up to San Francisco to make preparations for the thorough working of his mines.

At Saratoga, on the evening when the comet first showed its appearance, a young husband rushed into the drawing room for his *cara sposa*, seated comfortably on the sofa, receiving with mischievous delight the compliments and the "*hommages*" of two snowy-haired Cubans. "Mary, Mary, quick! Come and look at the comet," ejaculated the husband. "I'm engaged at present," she replied, tranquilly, "and will see it some other time." "But you can't, for it is going pretty soon," he persisted. "Oh, John, dont bother me," the lady responded, peevishly; "as if we were never coming to Saratoga again! I can see it next year, you goose, you!" Tableau.

A Good Time Coming.

The New York *Herald* thinks that all the signs of genuine prosperity are auspicious. There are good tidings about the harvests; our wharves are crowded with ships to export our products to foreign lands, and the fear that the cotton crop would be destroyed is over. Railway and other shares, which have long ruled at false rates on account of dishonest manœuvring, watering and building false quantities to their values, real estate which has been bought and sold so long, not for what it is worth, but for whatever brokers or speculators could be induced to lend "on a margin," are coming to their true value. The panic was the end of the system of falsehood upon which the business was based. To use one of the most expressive phrases that have come to us from that land of forcible expression, California (says the editor), "we came down to hard pan."

A good story is told of the manner in which the English volunteer artillery practice with an Armstrong gun, by the London *Figaro*. Having set upon Rye Beach a target a little larger than a man, they stationed about twenty yards away from it a lateral direction one of their number in his own Big Bob, to warn away the shrimpers. The first few shots flew wide of their mark, some of them so ferociously that he got nervous, and was near to Bob away from there, when sudden. about to go vent a big ball throng the cenly—spang! get. "I'm all right now," tre of the ta mly feeling for his pipe; said Robert, ca another gunner, and the "they've laid on I'll have a good smoke." fool is firing at me.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The National Association of Woollen Manufacturers Denounce the Proposed Treaty —Prosperity of Wool Growers and Manufacturers Endangered.

The Government of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, a body representing the entire woollen industry of the United States, passed unanimously the following resolutions, at a meeting recently held in New York:

1. *Resolved*, That the Government of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers feel themselves called upon to express their views of the consequences to be apprehended from the proposed Reciprocity treaty with the Dominion of Canada to the manufacturing and industrial interests of the United States.

2. *Resolved*, That we are warned by the examples which history furnishes of the advantages which Great Britain has invariably secured by her favorite method of acquiring commercial supremacy to distrust any treaty with that power surrendering commercial privileges.

3. *Resolved*, That the promise of reciprocal advantages from the free exchange of certain manufactures is a delusion, since the circumstances from which Canada and the United States are so different that production cannot be made on terms of equality; that the high rate of internal taxation in the United States required by our complicated organization, and the higher revenue duties demanded by the General Government and the debts of the war, make the cost of production in the United States so much greater than in Canada, with low taxes and duties, and the cheapness of labor attested by constant emigration to this country, that the free exchange of manufactured products would end in the suppression of our own production. This, we believe, would be specifically true of three articles enumerated, which are within the special cognizance of the association, viz.: "tweeds of wool solely, satinets of wool and cotton, and felt covering for boilers."

4. *Resolved*, That the apprehended consequences of the proposed treaty, serious as they are to ourselves directly as manufacturers, are not less so to the agricultural interests with which we are so closely allied, and upon whose prosperity our own indirectly depends; that in illustration of the ruinous consequences of a treaty which admits all the products of the field and forest free of duty, and practically excludes the farmers of the United States, with barely one or two exceptions, from all direct advantage from a protective tariff; we refer to the bearing of the treaty on the raw material of our manufacture—wool.

5. *Resolved*, That, as for reasons above enumerated, the American farmer cannot compete with the Canadian in the production of that kind of wool which forms the specialty of Canada, the admission of Canada wools free of duty would arrest the now rapidly increasing development of the most promising branch of American sheep husbandry, that producing at the same time mutton and combing or worsted wool; or, on the branch of sheep husbandry, which had hardly an existence here at the time of the repeal of the former Reciprocity treaty, received an impulse from the protective duties of the tariff of 1867, which gives promise of an abundant domestic production; that it is, in a national point of view, one of the most important branches of agriculture; it can be pursued advantageously in the oldest settlements; it diminishes the cost of animal food; it enriches the land, and it supplies the worsted manufacture, a branch in which there is room for the greatest development, and which has so enriched England; therefore,

6. *Resolved*, That the offered boon of free Canadian wool is dearly bought at the certain cost of the loss of our own production of combing wools, and the danger of a revision of a tariff satisfactory to both branches of the woollen industry.

(Signed) J. WILEY EDWARDS, Pres.
JOHN L. HAYES, Sec.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

"The Comet! He is on his way,
And singing as he flies;
And whizzing planets shrink before
The spectre of the skies.
Ah! well may regal orbs burn blue,
And satellites turn pale,
Ten million cubic miles of head,
Ten billion leagues of tail!"

Yesterday the Goggia comet made its nearest approach to the sun.

O, that the clerk of the weather would deal more leniently with us!

The fan-like tail of our celestial visitor is nightly becoming more extended and more luminous.

Out West the Democracy are fast learning that it will not do to talk too much into the agricultural ear.

Competent judges estimate the wheat crop of California at not less than forty million bushels.

New York jobbers are already beginning to examine the styles and makes of foreign goods for the fall trade.

The arrivals of produce at New York, thus far this year, are three times as much as those for the entire year 1873.

The Bourbon press is thrashing around generally like a stump-tailed bull in the long grass fighting his own flies.

Will the comet carom on us, or will it go off to pocket itself in the illimitable nowhere that bounds the universe?

General N. P. Banks is going to become a lecturer by profession. He has for a long time past been a talker by profession.

The customs duties on imports at Philadelphia last week amounted to $168,934 01. A pretty fair showing for the dull season.

Washington disgraced itself by not having the American flag hoisted on the United States Capital on the Fourth of July.

The season at the watering places having fairly opened, the list of accidents by drowning while bathing has already commenced.

Won't Tom Collins explain what is the character of the world's crisis which Disraeli predicts, and what his sources of information?

It is complained that the present session of the English Parliament is an exceedingly dull one. Let's loan 'em Butler. He'd stir 'em up a bit.

Beecher's text, last Sunday, was: "Look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things of others." And it is said that he did.

Texas has much the largest and grandest endowment for public schools of any State in the Union, and puts it to a far poorer use than any other.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has just decided that lager beer is an unlawful beverage. The revenue returns do not appear to diminish, however.

The New York Orangemen will this year celebrate the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne by listening to a sermon from the Rev. Dr. Tyng. Better than riots.

The New Orleans courts never had better juries than at present, the *Picayune* says, is the opinion in that city, on and off the bench. Many of the jurors are colored.

Rapid transit. On the 17th of April the comet was one hundred and seventy-three millions of miles from the earth; on the 20th instant it will be only twenty-six millions.

The Maryland Court of Appeals has just decided that an insurance policy having once lapsed, the receipt of the premium by the agent will not revive it, in violation of its terms.

Is crime epidemic? There has been an unusually striking similarity in the character of offenses committed within the same week of late in the various parts of the country.

The coming State election in Indiana will probably turn on the liquor question, the temperance party supporting the Republican and the liquor men the Democratic ticket.

Quite a number of Southern papers are beginning to discuss the third term; more, however, as a defiance and menace to Northern journals and politicians than anything else.

The Cincinnati *Times* likens Chambord to a loose plank in the French nation, which is liable to trip up somebody. At all events his latest pronunciamento shows there is a screw loose in him.

Hydrophobia seems to have seized the general apprehension in New York, and everybody is possessed with a mad desire to find himself affected with the various symptoms of rabies.

The Morristown, N. S., headquarters of Washington has been purchased by an association of sixty gentlemen, who mean that they and their successors shall see that it endures while time will let it.

Boring for water, some three weeks since, a man in South Chicago struck a vein of gas, which has been burning ever since without diminution. To us the marvel is that he did not strike a bed of sulphur.

ANOTHER SECEDER.

Rev. James H. McMechen, of Wheeling, Goes Over to the Reformed Episcopal Church.

The following is the text of the letter of withdrawal, recently written to Bishop Johns by Rev. James McMechen, of Wheeling:

WHEELING, June 29, 1874.

Rt. Rev. John Johns, D.D.

DEAR SIR: I hereby announce my desire and purpose to withdraw from the ministry and membership of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

It may be stated, in general terms, that I find myself in entire sympathy with the Reformed Episcopal Church, which, by the recent action of its General Council, has put itself in a position to represent *with clearness and certainty and without suspicion of vital error*, the cardinal truths of revealed religion, as taught in the Bible.

Avowing, as I have done heretofore, my *general* attachment to the doctrines, discipline and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church, I must be allowed to say, that there are certain expressions in the Prayer-book of whose doubtful and dangerous tendency I have always entertained very serious misgivings; and the experience of later years has only served to convince me that my earlier impressions were well founded. In other words, after much anxious deliberation, I have arrived at the conclusion that Ritualism, in no slight measure, finds its roots in the Prayer-book itself.

From all that I have read of Episcopal utterances, from the proceedings of recent Diocesan Conventions, from contingent outgivings of the church press, and from what I know of the spirit and policy of the High-Church party, the dominant power in the Protestant Episcopal Church, there is but little ground to hope that anything satisfactory, *in the way of Prayer book revision*, will be done by the next general convention, or by any subsequent one; nothing that will meet the demands of the case, so far at least, as those are concerned who believe that Ritualism finds more than a mere shadow of justification in the Prayer book itself; and who are unwilling to be held responsible for the errors, false teaching, and silly practices, of a party so nearly allied in sympathy and purpose with the Church of Rome.

I have been involved in this entanglement, more or less for the last forty years. Others will remain to enjoy it as best they can. But as for me, my sense of duty does not impel me in that direction. I had fondly hoped to have found, for my remaining days, a congenial home in the Protestant Episcopal Church; but this hope, I am constrained to believe, has been doomed to disappointment.

It only remains, therefore, for me to add that I have now determined to retire from that Church, and that I do so from a state of interminable strife; or, what, perhaps, should be equally deplored, an absorption of the Evangelical element into High-Churchism, and a consequent overflow of Romanism about once in each successive generation.

With many thanks for the uniformly kind and courteous treatment I have always received at your hands, I remain, Rt. Rev. and Dear Sir, yours sincerely,

JAS. H. MCMECHEN.

STATE NEWS.

Harvest hands are needed, all over the state.

The chicken cholera is complained of at Harrisburg.

Lancaster has an average of four or five mad dogs per day.

Northumberland people are agitating the question of a new jail.

A first-class boat race is to take place at Sunbury on the 10th inst.

Lancaster is to have a new industry, in the shape of a bolt-factory.

Johnstown's water supply is meagre, and the street mill is idle in consequence.

Pottsville was two whole nights without gas, and the young folks were happy.

During the six months ending on the 1st inst., there were 375 deaths in Reading.

No. 3 Furnace of the Crane Iron Company, Catasauqua, started up on Tuesday.

The hotels in the oil regions have reduced their rates, to last until "two-dollar oil."

The Titusville Gas Company has reduced the price from $4 00 to $3 50 per thousand feet.

A Newark N. J., drummer was arrested and fined in Reading for insulting two ladies.

It is said that a lead mine has been discovered in Redbank township, Armstrong county.

The State Dental Society will meet at the Wyoming Valley Hotel, Wilkesbarre, on the 14th inst.

The water has been drawn from the canal in Wilkesbarre, and the people are almost suffocated with sweet smells.

A young man named Frey fell from the cars at Akron, Lancaster county, on the 7th inst., and was instantly killed.

The Lewistown *Gazette* issued an extra on Monday, giving full particulars of the terrible disaster at that place on the Fourth.

Michael McFadden, of Pittston, found his way to the better land, with the kick of a mule as a propelling power, last week.

The bridge at Lewistown, demolished by the storm on the 4th, is to be rebuilt at once. The Keystone Bridge Company will do the work.

The customs duties on imports at Philadelphia last week amounted to $168,934 01. A pretty fair showing for the dull season.

Udderzook, the condemned murderer, intends making an application for pardon. He fights for life with a persistency as unyielding as it is hopeless.

Norristown talks of organizing a squadron of Continental cavalry, to participate in the Centennial parade, at Fairmount Park, in seventy-six.

Wm. Cameron, who gave Lewisburg a steam fire engine, is now having erected, at his own expense, a handsome building in which to keep the machine.

About four hundred and fifty men are at work at the Harrisburgh car works, and the present contract will probably keep them engaged three months.

The boiler at Pierce's saw mill at Spring Creek, Warren county, blew up on Thursday afternoon, killing two men outright and scalding and crippling a number of others.

Simeon Ewing held in $2,000 to has been answer at court the charge of attempting to commit a felonious assault on a seven year old daughter of Wayne Leighton of Warwick township, Chester county.

On Thursday last the track of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, at a point between Wilkesbarre and Pittston, fell into a disused colliery underneath so that a transfer of passengers became necessary.

It is said that a superior quality of anthracite coal has lately been discovered at Charleston, Tioga county, which promises to be very profitable to the landholders. A shaft has been sunk which is successfully worked.

An old lady in a town of Lancaster county lately refused the gift of a load of wood from a tree struck by lightning, through fear that some of the "fluid" might remain in the wood, and cause disaster to her kitchen stove.

A resident of Lewisburg, Union county, named John Bridge, unearthed an Indian skeleton, a string of white beads and a copper medal bearing a likeness of George III and the date of 1781, while digging a cellar one day last week.

David Seitzer was found dead in the woods in Loyalsock township, Lycoming county, on Monday. He started out on a hunting excursion on Saturday, and not returning, search was made for him, and he was found as stated. He had accidentally shot and killed himself.

From the Muncy *Luminary* we learn that Mrs. Noble Parker, of that place, is the owner of a lemon tree, from which six large and beautiful ripe lemons have recently been picked and used, and there are yet upon it seven fully developed and nearly ripe, besides many small ones, and the tree in blossom.

Some of the white and colored workmen engaged at Simpson & Sons' works, Chester, struck Tuesday morning for increased wages, and left work in consequence of their demands not being complied with. The colored men asked for $2 per day fifty cents advance of their regular wages which was not conceded to.

A country exchange says: "Somebody sent the Lancaster *Intelligencer* a mysterious box on Tuesday, which scared the editorial corps half to death. They soaked it in the lye pot to take the viciousness out of it. They then opened it, and distributed profanity around the neighborhood with the grace and profusion of a watering pot, when they found they had spoiled a fine present of cherries."

The growth of Philadelphia commerce, says the *Evening Bulletin*, is shown by the fact that during the year ending June 30th, the exports to foreign ports amounted to $33,068,905, which is an increase of $8,895,780 over the previous year, and of $12,116,020 over the year ending June 30th, 1872. This increase is the more remarkable because the exports from many other ports have declined in the same period. The statistics of our import trade have not yet been made public, but they will show also a very large increase; while it is very well known that the imports at New York and other ports have fallen off heavily since the panic of last fall.

The Media *American* says: On Saturday night last the Clifton M. E. church was entered by a party of thieves. Two vases, a number of glasses and other articles were taken. They also damaged the organ, with a view to see if there was any silver in it. On the same night Wesley Lansy's shoe shop was entered, but only a few articles were taken. John S. Donnell's blacksmith shop was also broken into, in order to get tools for the other robberies. The gang of thieves which have infested Upper Darby for some time have not all been captured, and the officers should make another haul. Barney McGee, one of the gang recently convicted of burglary, died of consumption at the county jail on Friday last.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH MCNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. MCCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN MCQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

POLITICAL.

State.

The Philadelphia *Press* states that Mr. William H. Hepburn is not a candidate for Congress.

The miners of Hickory township, Mercer county, have nominated A. G. Spears as their candidate for Assembly.

General Emlen Franklin is a candidate for Congress in Lancaster county against A. Herr Smith, the present member.

The Democrats of Washington county will hold their primaries on August 1st, and their county convention on August 3d.

The Republicans of Fayette, Westmoreland and Greene district will, it is thought, nominate Colonel Andrew Stewart, Jr., for Congress.

The Democratic Committee of Erie county have fixed on Saturday, August 15, for the primary elections, and Monday, 17th, for the county convention.

The Philadelphia City Republican Executive Committee decline to recognize the candidacy of Leonard Myers for Congress. This leaves Alfred C. Harmer the regular nominee of the party.

We find the following in the Washington *Reporter*; The following named gentlemen have been announced as candidates for the empty honor of nomination on the Democratic ticket in this county the coming fall:

Assembly—John Birch, of Claysville; J. A. Lambert, of Greenfield; James Kerr, of Carroll; James Donaldson, of Robinson; Dr. W. T. Barnett, of Amwell.

District Attorney—D. N. McCracken and L. McCarrell, both of Washington.

County Commissioner—S. S. Huston, of Union; Samuel Donaldson, of Buffalo; N. Jones, of Fallowfield; Jesse D. Barnum, of Allen.

Auditor—Samuel Wilson, of Independence.

The Democratic City Executive Committee of Philadelphia has closed the list of registered candidates, and below we give the list. The conventions will be held on the 14th and 15th insts.:

Judge of the Court of Common Pleas—Benjamin L. Temple, Henry S. Hagert, James H. Otterson, Thos. J. Kelly, Thos. Greenbank, Isaac Gerhardt, William S. Price, Thomas R. Elcock, G. Coppee Mitchell, Charles L. Ingraham, Robert Palethorp, and George Northorp.

Judge of the Orphans' Court—Peter McCall, Morton P. Henry, Peirce Archer, Jr., John K. Findlay, C. Morgan Eldridge, Michael Arnold and Joseph A. Clay.

Coroner—Aug. P. Blomer, Dr. W. Kent Gilbert, John M. Melloy, William Kungeg, Livingston Goddard and Joseph R. Tatham.

City Commissioner—Joseph S. Robinson and John O'Grady.

City Controller—William R. Chandler and Joseph Huplet.

District Attorney—Furman Sheppard.

CONGRESSIONAL.

First District—General Wm. McCandless.
Second District—Benjamin Rush.
Third District—J. J. Randall and Samuel G. King.
Fifth District—Joseph S. Hibbs, Richard Vaux, John Robbins, John Moffett, and Dr. John R. Reading.

SENATORIAL.

Second District—David A. Nagle and John I. Rodgers.
Fourth District—Charles W. Carrigan.
Sixth District—Charles Rodgers.

LEGISLATIVE.

First District—Wm. Weiler and W. W. Ker.
Second District—John E. Kennedy, Francis McElvaine, Richard H. Lodge, John Holland, Francis Morgan, William L. K. Howe, and John Gallagher.
Third District—Thomas Moran, Samuel Josephs, Wm. H. Fagen, John McCauley, James Taylor, A. W. Fletcher and James Beliam.
Fourth District—W. E. McCarthy, Owen H. Quinn, Henry Connell and James J. Monagan.
Fifth District—Wm. H. Gallup, Jno. Morton and Philip Daly.
Sixth District—Theodore F. Miller, Jas. P. Christy, James F. Mooney, John J. Carlin and John McMakin.
Seventh District—Harry B. Freeman.
Eighth District—James F. Larkin and Ellwood Wilson, Jr.
Ninth District—Jacob L. Spicer.
Eleventh District—Albert Crawford, Frederick Bowing and William A. Winterer.
Twelfth District—William F. Belsterling, Edwin Smith and Chas R. Gertner.
Thirteenth District—George McCoy, Geo. W. Mems and J. Casper Gill.
Fourteenth District—William McCleary and Abraham Warthman.
Fifteenth District—Jacob L. Hanna and George Provant.
Sixteenth District—M. V. B. Conrad and Fred Markoe.
Seventeenth District—John E. Faunce, Adam Glensy, James G. Kline and John Quinn.
Nineteenth District—Henry H. Niehle, John B. Geiss, Paul Ketterlinus and James Corr.
Twentieth District—Fred Ditman, Dr. S. M. Zulick and Francis D. Leidy.
Twenty-first District—Samuel Pilling and Joseph Hoffman.
Twenty-second District—Chas. W. Keim, Peter B. Hinkle, Samuel Collom, Edward Royal and John Kesser.
Twenty-third District—Silas Tomlinson, Richardson L. Wright, E. V. O'Neill and Henry R. Allen.
Twenty-fourth District—Captain William Rivers.
Twenty-fifth District—George L. Pallett, Nathan Vandusen, James Fitzpatrick and Wm. M Rush.
Twenty-seventh District—Frederick B. Esler, Philip Lowry, Jr., and Joseph B. Porter.
Twenty-eighth District—Samuel Ogden, Henry R. Lawrence and Samuel Josephs.

Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FOURTEENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

BUCYRUS, O., July 7, 1874.

The Fourteenth District Democratic Congressional Convention convened here today and is largely attended. Not less than five hundred delegates are present and good feeling prevails. The platform was reported by Judge Estell, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and supported by him in a brief and spirited speech, after which the report was adopted with very few dissenting votes. It favors an increase of currency. Twenty-one ballots were had with little variation from first to last. The twenty-first ballot resulted as follows: Finley 32, Burns 29, Stillwell 24, Berry 24, Cowen 17; Kenny 2. At five o'clock the convention adjourned until eight o'clock this evening.

Georgia.

MR. STEPHENS DECLINES RENOMINATION.

A letter of a number of Stephens announces his citizens, Alex. H. to be a candidate for re-election to that not in consequence of failing health. If Congress not improve during the summer, he will resign his seat in the present Congress in time for the unexpired term to be filled at the same time the election shall be held for a member to represent the district in the next Congress. Stephens is so feeble from rheumatism that he has been but twice out of doors in six weeks.

General.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* refuses to admit the probability of a third term. It says: "General Grant will not be renominated, hence the politicians understand that he would not be re-elected. No party is strong enough to carry him through the storm of opposition to a third term. Influential men and newspapers in the Republican party would revolt, as they have already revolted, at the mere suggestion of a third term."

The New York *Tribune* says that the Democrats of New Hampshire and Connecticut do not seem to understand that they are the subjects of an experiment by the people—one that has been tried on a small scale repeatedly during the past fifteen years, but always with unsatisfactory results. It adds: The effect of the most trifling successes upon the Democratic party, instead of steadying them with the sense of responsibility, has been rather to set them crazy with the desire for spoils and intoxicate them with the plunder. There has been no exception to this rule.

IN COLORADO.

New Things to be Seen There—Swamp and Buffalo Grasses—Cattle Grazing—Adobe Houses—Strangers are Fleeced—Camping Out—An Englishman's Mistake —The New Mines at Rosita—A Big Story —Beautiful Scenery Between Pueblo and Rosita, Trout Fishing, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

IN THE MOUNTAINS, June 30, 1874.

In my last letter I described the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe road, with its wonderful flora; in this one I desire to tell you of some of the new things I see in Colorado.

Southwest Colorado is totally unlike any of the Western States in climate, vegetation and people. Denver and Colorado springs are the only parts of the Territory that can be likened to any other cities.

On the bluffs and divides the buffalo grass and the sage brush constitute almost entirely the vegetatation while a grass of another quality grows in the swamps and lowlands. The cattle prefer the latter in summer and the former in winter, for stock are not even taken to the ranches in the winter, but are left to subsist on the grass, which cures itself and retains as much nutriment as the best of hay. It is not unusual for one man to own from two to ten thousand head of cattle or from three to six thousand sheep. The cattle are for the most part improved Texans, and look more like the Durham breed than what is called native cattle.

The houses on the ranches and the best ones of the towns are made of adobe, a coarse composition of mud and straw. I wonder if this was not the kind of bricks made by the Israelites for Pharaoh? In this climate, where it seldom rains, they make the best kind of houses, being cooler in summer and warmer in winter than any other kind. In the city of Mexico some of them are known to be three hundred years old. They are not prepossessing in appearance, unless plastered on the outside.

From Grenada to Los Animas a stage runs daily, but the line makes the mistake of overcharging people. The usual terms are $10 00, but three persons can hire a carriage for $15 00, or threaten to do so, and the stage will take the company for the same money. Colorado likewise has the European trick of fleecing strangers.

At Grenada I met a broker, who lives in Colorado. With a covered buggy, we rode the entire distance of fifty-five miles in one day. We sta

MARK TWAIN AND THE COMET.

Humor Applied to Science—A Remarkable Celestial Excursion.

This is to inform the public that in connection with Mr. Barnum I have leased the comet for a term of years, and I desire also to solicit the public patronage in favor of a beneficial enterprise which we have in view.

We propose to fit up comfortable, and even luxurious, accommodations in the comet for as many persons as will honor us with their patronage, and make an extended excursion among the heavenly bodies. We shall prepare 1,000,000 state-rooms in the tail of the comet, with hot and cold water, gas, looking glass, parachute, umbrella, etc., in each. We shall have billiard-rooms, card-rooms, music-rooms, bowling alleys and many spacious theatres and free libraries; and on the main deck we propose to have a driving park, with upwards of 10,000 miles of roadway in it.

DEPARTURE OF THE COMET.

The comet will leave New York at 10 P. M. on the 20th instant. No dogs will be allowed on board. This rule has been made in deference to the existing state of feeling regarding these animals, and will be strictly adhered to. A substantial iron railing will be put all around the comet, and no one will be allowed to go to the edge and look over, unless accompanied by either my partner or myself.

THE POSTAL SERVICE

will be of the completest character. Of course the telegraph, and the telegraph only, will be employed, consequently, friends occupying state-room, 20,000,000 and even 30,000,000 miles apart, will be able to send a message and receive a reply inside of eleven days. Night messages will be half rate. The whole of this vast postal system will be under the personal superintendence of Mr. Hale, of Maine. Meals served at all hours. Meals served in the state-room charged extra.

We shall take with us, free of charge,

A GREAT FORCE OF MISSIONARIES,

and shed the true light upon all the celestial orbs which, physically aglow, are yet morally in darkness. Sunday schools will be established wherever practicable. Compulsory education will also be introduced.

The comet will visit Mars first, and then proceed to Mercury, Jupiter, Venus and Saturn. Parties connected with the government of the District of Columbia and with the former city government of New York, who may desire to inspect the rings, will be allowed time and every facility. Every star of prominent magnitude will be visited, and time allowed for excursions to points of interest inland.

Clothing suitable for wear in the Sun should be provided. Our programme has been so arranged that we shall seldom go more than 100,000,000 of miles at a time without stopping at some star. This will necessarily make the stoppages frequent and preserve the interest of the tourist. Baggage checked through to any point on the route.

After visiting all the most celebrated stars and constellations in our system, and personally inspecting the remotest sparks thrt even the most powerful telescopes can now detect in the firmament, we shall proceed with good heart to the

A STUPENDOUS VOYAGE

of discovery among the countless whirling worlds, that make turmoil in the mighty wastes of space that stretch their solemn solitudes, their unimaginable vastness, billions upon billions of miles away beyond the farthest verge of telescopic vision, till by comparison the little sparkling vault we used to call our earth shall seem like a remembered phosphorescent flash of spangles which some tropical voyager's prow stirred into life for a single instant, and when ten thousand miles of phosphorescent seas and tedious lapse of time had since diminished to an incident utterly trivial in his consciousness. Children occupying sats at the first table will be charged full fare.

FIRST-CLASS FARE

from the Earth to Uranus, including visits to the Sun and Moon, and all the principal planets on the route, will be charged at the low rate of $2 for every 50,000,000 miles of actual travel. This comet is now in thorough repair, and is now on her first voyage. She is confessedly the fastest on the line. She makes 20,000 miles a day, with her present facilities; but, with a picked American crew and good weather we are confident we can get 40,000,000 out of her. Still we shall not rush her to any dangerous speed, and we shall rigidly prohibit racing with other comets. Passengers desiring to diverge at any point, or return, will be transferred to other comets. We make close connections at all principal points with all reliable lines. Safety can be depended upon. It is not to be denied that the heavens are infested with

OLD RAMSHACKLE COMETS

that have not been inspected or overhauled in 10,000 years, and which ought long ago to have been destroyed or turned into hail barges, but with these we have no connection whatever. Disreputable passengers not allowed abaft the main hatch.

Complimentary round trip tickets have been tendered to General Butler, Mr. Shepherd, Mr. Richardson, and other eminent gentlemen, whose public services have entitled them to the rest and relaxation of a voyage of this kind.

The entire voyage will be completed, and the passengers landed in New York again on the 14th of December, 1991. This is at least forty years quicker than any other comet can do it in. Nearly all the back-pay members contemplate making the round trip with us in case their constituents will allow them a holiday. Every harmless amusement will be allowed on board, but no pools permitted on the run of the comet —no gambling of any kind. All fixed stars will be respected by us, and such stars as seem to need fixing we shall fix. If it makes trouble we shall be sorry, but firm.

Mr. Coggia having leased his comet to us, she will no longer be called by his name but by my partner's.

For further particulars, or for freight or passage, apply on board or to my partner, but not to me, since I do not take charge of the comet until she is under way. It is necessary, at a time like this, that my mind should not be burdened with small business details.

MARK TWAIN.

An Automatic Wonder.

A citizen of Lansingburg, N. Y., has completed a toy, of which the following description has appeared: It is intended to represent, in a measure, the business portion of a small village. There are a series of houses or compartments, each devoted to some special branch of industry, and the whole surmounted by a tower, on which there is a town-clock and a chime of bells. Commencing at the left-hand side of the machine is a lager-beer garden, with figures setting around a table drinking. At intervals they raise the mug to their lips, and a man stands beside a beer-keg drawing the lager. To the right is a shepherd tending his flock. Beside him is a maiden, at whom he occasionally makes eyes, and he is also performing on a flageolet held in his hand. The saw-mill is a fac simile of such an institution. The log is in its place, and slides along to meet the teeth of the saw, which is working up and down, cutting it in two. The attendants are all busy in their several duties. The grist mill is also going. One man is seen tending and feeding the hopper. Every now and then he goes back and forth with a tray upon his shoulders, the contents of which he pours into the mouth of the hopper. The great water-wheel is moving steadily under the pressure of the water from above, and the elevator keeps up its slow of raising a small dust of its load of grain. The old mill is at work, and the figures are all busy about it performing their several commissions. A carpenter walks up and down a ladder while at work. The scissors-grinder is engaged at his vocation. The artist looks out of the window of his house and offers a pinch of snuff to the miller's boy, who is the only miller sits on a balcony reading books and papers which an attendant from time to time brings out to him. A woman in one house hands a man a fiddle, on which he is expected to play. Another woman watches for her lower, but is watched in turn by a jealous villager. The blacksmith shop is in full operation, the man at the forge blows the bellows, and the sparks fly from the fire as natural as life. One man is engaged in shoeing a horse, and another welds on the anvil. One man is cutting wood; a girl is watering plants, which gradually grow, bud and bloom. Other figures are actively engaged, but they are too numerous to mention, there being over fifty in all. There are two fountains, a music box, bells, &c., all of which operate naturally. The whole forms a most complete combination of machinery, and is operated by means of weights. When wound up it will run twelve hours.

A ONE-CENT romance from the Jackson *Courier-Herald*: "There are two ladies living in Tennessee, one of whom is a resident of this city, the other of Nashville, about whom there is quite a romance, though they have never met, and, personally, are strangers to each other. In their girlhood they were both engaged to a certain young gentleman, though neither was aware of the other's engagement. Simultaneously they discarded him to embrace themselves to another gentleman, who was also discarded by each, both thinking he was over-persuaded by the other. One of them finally married a gentleman to whom the other had been engaged before she met either of the gentlemen above referred to. The incident was related to us by one of the parties a few evenings since, and is true in every particular.

A MOVEMENT has taken shape in the Southwest to ship wheat and provisions from Galveston to Liverpool, and the enterprise is stimulated by the instructions at the mouth of the Mississippi river, which seriously interfere with the Liverpool trade of New Orleans. Galveston is the depot on the Gulf of an extensive railway system in Texas and Kansas, and it appears that the western border of Missouri is connected with it by rails, for a delegation from the Kansas City, Missouri, Chamber of Commerce has lately been in Galveston to open a through line for Western produce. Kansas City has become the leading centre of the provision trade of Kansas and Western Missouri, but the merchants of that place think that the great length of the rout from there to the Northern Atlantic cities by rail is a sad drawback upon their trade. They, therefore, seek a shorter route via Galveston

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GEN. SHERMAN'S REMINISCENCES.

The Arrival of the First Steamship in California—Eager Search for Gold.

Gen. Sherman recently addressed the following letter to a resident of San Francisco:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY UNITED STATES, } WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20, 1874. }

Arthur B. Stout, M. D., San Francisco, California:

MY DEAR SIR: I was much gratified this morning to receive the beautiful volume entitled *First Steamship Pioneers*, with the parcel of photographs, and an account of the recent festival held in San Francisco, February 28, 1874, in commemoration of the date of arrival of the first steamship on the coast of California. Permit me to thank you for the handsome compliment, and accept the assurances that I will preserve them all with special care. I suppose you recognize my official claims to be considered as one of that "first set of passengers to reach San Francisco in the California, on the 28th day of February, 1849," but I had only shared the last two days of her trip, viz.: From Monterey. In common with many officers and soldiers of the regular army and of volunteers, I had been in California since the year 1846-7, isolated from the world, to that extent that our letters sometimes came overland, around Cape Horn and even by way of China, sometimes eighteen months old before receipt. We had heard, however, that the government had contracted for a monthly line of steamers from New York and New Orleans to San Francisco, via Chagres and Panama, to begin operations in January, 1849. You pioneers can easily recall our patience to welcome the arrival of the Panama steamers. Col. R. B. Mason, of the First Dragoons, was in command of the department, and lived at Monterey. I was his Adjutant-General. Capt. H. S. Benton commanded the garrison on the hill at Monetery, and had a battery, with orders to fire a national salute on the appearance of the expected steamer. All of January passed but no steamer, and February was gliding by and still we had no news from the United States." On the 22d of February we, the officers, in honor of the birthday of George Washington, gave a ball, or fandango, in Cotton's new school house, and we danced all night till the sun of morning shone in the windows, and we had got back to our quarters in the house of Doña Augustios to breakfast. At the table were present Doña Augustios, (now the wife of Dr. Ord,) her beautiful daughter, Mamellita, Capt. Halleck, United States Engineers, Mr. Murray, and myself. We sat a rather dull party after having danced all night, and a heavy fog overhung the bay and the hills. Presently a gun from the fort. All stopped to listen. Again another gun, and another. "The steamer! the steamer!" we exclaimed all, and away we ran to the beach. I did not even wait for my cap, which the Doña sent after me to the wharf. I reached the wharf, found there a few soldiers who had run down from the fort. Mr. Hartwell and Mr. Thomas O. Larkin were also there. Looking out over the fog-bank we saw the black spars of some strange vessel, and the wharf-steps was a small boat belonging to a brig lying in the harbor at anchor. Without pausing here for the boat, I called on two or three soldiers to follow me and take the oars. Mr. Hartwell and Larkin asked to go along, and hurriedly got in the boat, and off we pulled. About a mile out we came alongside of the black hull of the California steamer, slowly feeling her way to her anchorage. A Jacob's ladder was lowered, and I am sure that I was the first person that touched the steamer. Tumbling on deck I found myself surrounded by the passengers, asking a million questions about gold and gold mines, and all seemed to have had it by the bushel; among the passengers were Gen. Persifer F. Smith, his wife, and staff officers; Gen. Riley, his wife, family, and staff, embracing Major and Mrs. Canby. Of course I am remined by your book of many of the other passengers and officers of the ship, embracing yourself, Capt. Forbes, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Chase, and shall. Among the first inquiries was one for coal or wood, the steamer being out of fuel. Of course we had no coal nor wood either, and I pointed out the nearest point on the hill back of Monterey, but as there there any men to be hired to cut this wood, except our soldier, and these would only work at exhorbitant wages. No one was to help for it, parties were set to work to cut wood and haul it to the beach. Meantime Gen. Riley and family moved on shore to relieve Gen. Mason in command of the Department of California, and Major Canby relieved me as Adjutant-General. At first I supposed I would then be free to attempt to make some of the fortunes that rush had, but Gen. Persifer F. Smith insisted that I must go with him to San Francisco as his Adjutant-General, and it was so "ordered." In overhauling the steamer's hold, under some duplicate machinery was found a lot of coal, which, in addition to the wood gathered by the 27th, I was intended to resume the voyage, and I therefore was a passenger from Monterey to San Francisco. There are so many pleasant memories connected with the early events of California that I trust you will not consider me prolix in this sketch, but permit me to claim a fellowship in the society which has honored the first arrival of the pioneer ship California by twenty-four annual reunions, and by the publication of a volume as handsome as any lady's keepsake.

With great respect, your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN,
General United States Army.

Ben. Hill's Farewell to A. H. Stephens.

Ben Hill did his best on this closing paragraph of his "great historic controversy" with Stephens, and, of course, it was designed as a "squelcher":

"And now let me take leave of Alexander Hamilton Stephens. I have known him long and studied him well. In my opinion he has inflicted more upon his fellow-men people more injury than was ever inflicted upon any people by one civilian. For much of this injury, a too charitable and easily deluded press and people are responsible. To what shall we liken him? We must not blaspheme the dead by hunting among them for his model. We will not humble the living by looking among them for his rival. We cannot libel the innocent unborn by supposing that among them he could ever have an imitator. No! Like Judas Iscariot, like Benedict Arnold, like Grant, this reckless accuser of despotism in the Confederacy, and ready apologist of usurpations by Radicalism; this pretentious Oracle of State Sovereignty, and supple persecutor of manacled Louisianna; this wicked maligner of others, and worshipping adulator of himself: this fiend of slanderers, king of incongruities, and hero of marplots, must be left forever alone—unapproched—and unapproachable —in the goostly solitude of his own irreconcilable and anonymous self, serene, self-adored and infamous!

Memorizing Extraordinary.

An English magazine for the present month supplies the following information on "remarkable memories:" Among the instances cited is that of a child of ten—*le jeune Chevrier*—who being examined, made an exposition of Jussien's botanical system. After dividing it into its three parts of acotyledons, monocotyledons and dycotyledons, the boy subdivided these each again into fifteen classes and each class into families, urging his way undismayed through orabranchoides, tetanntoides, pentandrie, and other such like throat-strainers, explaining politely when called upon. Joseph Scaliger gained his renown from learning the "Iliad" and "Odyssey" in a short three weeks. Lipsius would recite the histories of Tacitus word for word, giving any one leave to plunge a dagger into his body if he made a mistake. Francis Suarez could quote the whole of St. Augustine's works—a perfect library—"from the egg to the apple." Dr. Thomas Fuller could name in order all the signs on both sides of the road from the beginning of Paternoster row, London, to the Mansion House. William Lyon, for a bowl of punch, was in the habit of repeating in full the contents of the London *Advertiser*, which he had read once only.

A Lovely Vision.

A Georgia paper describes a Southern beauty as follows: "Among the many visitors who came to our city on Saturday last to sell their country produce, was a young lady from an adjoining county who had chickens, eggs and butter for sale. Her beauty was of transcendent excellence. Bright, flashing, intellectual eyes, and face round and rosy, while her calico dress was plain and neatly made and fitted beautifully. Her rich black hair flowed in luxuriant richness. Highly educated, she conversed fluently, and deported herself with becoming modesty. She wore no false bustle or purchased complexion; had no top-knot on her head or false jewelry in her ears. In the midst the majestic beauty of a created intelligence that would not yield to the despotic dictates of frivolous fashion. It has been a long time since we gazed upon such a vision. The young men crowed around her wagon with curiosity in their eyes and admiration in their hearts. The old men wept for joy that there was one who had not bowed to Baal. She sold her country produce, went home, milked the cows, cooked supper for ten farm laborers, and went to church in the evening with her sweetheart."

Some Fish.

A Florida correspondent, in the course of an interesting communication regarding Florida fisheries, says: "The best fishermen in Florida are the pelicans and ospreys. A pelican consumes about a peck of fish a day. They flock in the inlets and straits by thousands. Supposing there are 2,000,000 pelicans in Florida—and there are certainly more than that—they would eat 500,000 bushels of fish each day, or 182,500,000 bushels per year. The millions upon millions of white and blue cranes, herons, curlews, gulls, fishhawks, kingfishers, and other water fowl devour thousands of bushels of fish every twenty-four hours. An experienced Cracker estimates that 700,000 bushels of fish a day are required to feed the birds of Florida alone. This would make 225,500,000 bushels each year. Add to this the billions of fish swallowed by sharks, bass, and others, and the sum total will reach nearly 2,000,000,000 bushels destroyed by feathered and finny fishermon on the peninsula in twelve months. After these figures are upon enormous, let each one estimate, and carefully figure it up, and he will find them under instead if over."

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 8, 1874.

The local money market continues to show an increase of funds in the hands of the banks, and rates are softening. Loans on saleable collateral can be placed from seven to nine per cent., and commercial paper, in good standing is sold readily at from eight to ten per cent. Paper of this class is, however, hard to find, and we hear of several banks employing brokers to get them paper to discount.

—Daniel R. Davidson has been elected President of the Shoe and Leather bank, vice Geo. H. Anderson resigned. The change is understood to have been brought about on account of business derangements of the retiring President.

—We present below a table of the condition of the National banks of this city, for June 26, 1874, as reported to the Comptroller of the Currency:

NAME.	Capital.	Surplus.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Loans.	Due from Reserve Agents.	Coin and Legal Tenders.
First	$500,000 00	$	$	$	$	$	$
Second	300,000 00						
Third	1,000,000 00						
Fourth	500,000 00						
Commercial	500,000 00						
Iron City	500,000 00						
Citizens'	500,000 00						
Allegheny	500,000 00						
Tradesmen's	300,000 00						
Exchange	300,000 00						
Merchants' & Manufacturers'	300,000 00						
Second	200,000 00						
Total	$6,000,000 00	$6,710,786 11	$1,997,672 00	$	$	$	$

By the above report it will be seen that the banks have $20,157,849 of circulation and deposits, requiring a reserve of $5,039,462. To make up this reserve they have on hands in their vaults, in coin, legal tenders and United States certificates of deposits, $5,370,633 and $2,368,871 in hands of their reserve agents in New York or Philadelphia, making a total of $5,739,504 or $700,142 in excess of the amount required by the old law.

The new law under which the next report will be made requires 5 per cent. on the circulation to be kept on deposit with the United States Treasury Department, this, however, can be counted as part of the reserve held against deposits, no other reserve for circulation being required. Such being the regulations let us examine how they would apply to the present condition of the banks.

The total circulation is $6,572,370, five per cent. of which must be deposited with the United States or $328,618. If this amount is deducted from the legal tenders now in vault it will leave the banks with $3,042,015.

These two items amounting to $3,370,633 will be nearly sufficient to cover the reserve on deposits—the actual reserve required being $3,396,345—which would release the whole of the reserve now held in New York.

The amount of deposits to be secured by a reserve of twenty-five per cent. is $13,585,480, which can be kept in the vaults of the banks, or one-half of which may be held in New York or Philadelphia. If the latter course be elected, the amount of legal tenders actually held at home need not exceed $1,553,263. As $3,370,633 is now held, there will be a release of $1,736,770 in the currency now locked up as reserve.

There is now held in the hands of redemption agents as reserve $2,368,971; the new law requires but $1,533,863, which, with the five per cent. in hands of the Department—$328,618—gives $1,862,481; deducting this from the amount now held by the agents leaves a release of $506,490 released from enforced idleness and put into active circulation. The two sums thus released give a total of $2,243,260 of legal tenders added to the available assets of the banks, and form a basis for loans of four times that amount or $8,973,040.

It will thus be seen that the National Banks of Pittsburgh alone can increase their loans from sixteen millions to twenty-five millions of dollars if they see fit to do so. The next report to the Comptroller of the Currency will show to what extent the actual working of the new currency law coincides with the theory thus advanced.

The following table shows the receipts of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
July 8, 1874.					
Gold	109½	109¾	109⅝	109⅞	109⅝
U. S. 6's, 1881	115¾				
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	116¼				
5-20's, 1862	112¾				
5-20's, 1862, coup	113¼				
5-20's, 1865	116⅜				
5-20's, 1865, new	116⅜				
5-20's, 1867	118¾				
5-20's, 1868	119⅛				
10-40's	112⅝				
10-40's, coupons	112⅝				
Currency 6's	119¾				
New 5 per cent	112⅞				
Registered, 1907	109				
Western Union Tel.	74¾	74	74¾	73⅝	73⅞
Pacific Mail	40	39¾		39⅝	39⅝
Adams Express	108	107		107	
Wells-Fargo Express		77½		77½	
American Express		60½		60	
United States Express		70½		70½	
New York Central	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	
Erie	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	
Michigan Central	74	74			
Michigan Southern	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
Illinois Central	97	97	97	97	
Cleve. and Pitts	87	87		86	
Chicago & Northw'n	39¾	39¾	40	39⅝	39⅝
Do. preferred	56		56¼	55¾	54
Rock Island	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
St. Paul, common	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
Do. preferred				36¼	36
Wabash, common	36¼			36¼	36
Fort Wayne	99½			99½	99½
Ohio and Mississippi				25⅝	24⅞
Union Pacific	27	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
Chicago and Alton		103¾		104	
Harlem		125		125	
C. C. & I. C.					17¾

—The following is a report of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board at noon to-day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 86 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central	49½	
Pennsylvania scrip	102½	
Reading	55¾	55¾
United Companies of New Jersey	124	
Lehigh Valley	69½	69¾
Central Transportation Company	43¾	43¾
Empire Transportation Company	55	
Pan Handle 7's	68½	

—Hazard & Montagng, brokers in stock and gold privileges, 6 Broad street New York. Straddles, or double privileges, on 100 shares stock at market price on signing of contract, 10 days, $300@400. 60 days, $490@500. Puts or calls, $100 for 100 shares 30 days; $150 to $200, 60 days, at following distance from the market, all on members New York Stock Exchange, or responsible parties:

	Puts. Above Market.	Calls. Above Market.
June 15, 1874		
Gold, 30 days for $50	½@ ⅝	⅛@ ¼
Gold, 60 days for $100	at mark	at mark
Western U. Telegraph	1¼@2⅛	2 @2⅛
Pacific Mail	1 @1¼	2 @2⅛
N. Y. Central & Hudson	1¼@2	2 @2⅛
Harlem	2 @3	3 @4
Erie	1 @1¼	2 @2¼
Lake Shore	2 @3	2½@3¼
Northwestern	1¼@2	2 @2¼
Rock Island	1¼@2	2 @2¼
M. & St. Paul	1½@2	2 @2½
Wabash, pref	1½@2	2 @2¼
Ohio & Mississippi	1¼@2	2 @2¼
Union Pacific	1 @1¼	2 @2¼
Hannibal & St. Joseph	1½@2	2 @2¼
C. C. & I. C.	1¼@2	2 @2¼
Our commission buying puts or calls—		$6 25
Our commission buying straddles—every 100 shares		12 50

WOOL MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

July 4.—There is more doing, but prices are unsettled. The sales include: Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia—XX and above, 52@54c; X, 52@53c; medium, 50@53c; coarse 45c. New X, 52@53c; medium, Indiana and Western: X, 52@53c; Michigan, Indiana and Western: fine 48@50c; medium 46@50c; coarse, 45c; combing, washed, 50@52c; combing, unwashed, 35@42c; Canada combing 46c; fine, unwashed, 35@38c; tub coarse and medium, unwashed 25@30c; Colorado, washed 52@53c; Colorado, unwashed, 22@23c; extra and merino, pulled, unwashed, 22@23c; extra and merino, pulled, 45@50c; No. 1 and super, pulled, 48@50c; No. 2 fine and medium, 25@30c. Texas, fine and medium, 20@22c; California, fine and medium, 30@35c; California, coarse, 30@32c.—*North American.*

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Business was only moderately active in a few departments. Cotton goods in steady demand for low and medium; Brown and bleached makes at steady prices; Whitingsville 4-4 bleached shirtings reduced to 11½c by agents, and 7-8 to 9½c. Dark prints more inquired for; Americanis 10c. Cloths, cassimeres and worsted coatings in fair request.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, July 8, 1874. }

Notwithstanding the extreme heat of the past few days, there has been some business transacted among the wholesale and commission merchants. There is no doubt that the present heat interferes with business in many ways. The suspension of navigation on the river, the natural disinclination of purchasers to come out in such weather, and the impossibility of getting full work out of men or animals, all have their influence on the market. When a change takes place in temperature we shall look for an improvement in trade.

The most prominent movement in prices today are the slight downward tendency in corn and the advance in eggs. The recent advances in hams and lard are well sustained, and there is a good demand in that line of trade at full prices. We also note an advance of 5c ₱ ft on standard sugars and a decline in the prices of fish.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	1,150
Wheat, sks	1,020
Oats, sks	3,135
Corn, sks	1,200
Rye, sks	60
Barley, sks	100
Hay, tons	20
Potatoes, sks	60
Dried fruit, sks	50
Onions, ₱ doz	50
Apples, ₱ bbl	10
Cabbages, ₱ head	100
Hides, ₱ ft	1,200
Tallow, ₱ ft	1,000
Lard, ₱ ft	1,000
Butter, ₱ ft	1,000
Eggs, ₱ doz	1,000
Chickens, ₱ pair	50
Turkeys, ₱ pair	10
Ducks, ₱ pair	20
Geese, ₱ pair	10
Game, ₱ pair	50
Rabbits, ₱ pair	50
Coal, tons	200
Coke, bush	1,000
Lumber, ₱ ft	100,000
Shingles, ₱ m	50
Lath, ₱ m	10
Pig iron, tons	100
Bar iron, tons	50
Nails, kegs	200
Wool, ₱ ft	5,000
Live stock, head	200
Whiskey, bbls	100
Sugar, ₱ ft	50,000
Molasses, bbls	10
Coffee, ₱ ft	1,000
Rice, ₱ ft	1,000
Fish, bbls	100
Salt, bbls	500
Cheese, ₱ ft	1,000
Leather, ₱ ft	1,000
Iron ore, tons	100
Fresh veal, ₱ ft	10 @15 c
Fresh pork, ₱ ft	10 @12½c
Corned beef, ₱ ft	10 @12½c
Ham, ₱ ft	15 c
Sugar cured shoulders, ₱ ft	12 c
Pickled pork, ₱ ft	10 c
Dried beef, ₱ ft	20 c
Breakfast bacon, ₱ ft	14 @16 c
Sausage meat, ₱ ft	12½c
Lard, ₱ ft	15 c

FISH.

Trout, ₱ ft	12½@16 c
Lake fish, ₱ ft	10 @12 c
Fresh mackerel, ₱ ft	15 @20 c
Shad, each	50 @60 c
Salmon, ₱ ft	10 c
Herring, ₱ ft	6 c
Bass, ₱ ft	12 c
Catfish, ₱ ft	12 c

POULTRY.

Spring chickens, ₱ pair	50 @75 c
Old chickens, ₱ pair	70 @80 c

FRUITS AND BERRIES.

Lemons, ₱ doz	50 @75 c
Oranges, ₱ doz	50 c
Raspberries, ₱ quart	20 @25 c
Pineapples, apiece	25 @30 c
Cherries, ₱ quart	15 @20 c
Gooseberries, ₱ quart	10 @12½c
Currants, ₱ quart	15 c

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, new, ₱ half peck	30 @40 c
New Onions, ₱ doz	20 @25 c
Bermuda onions, ₱ half peck	50c
Mellons, each	60 @75 c
Cabbages, ₱ head	10 @12½c
Rhubarb, ₱ doz	40 c
Tomatoes, ₱ half peck	30 @35 c
Lettuce, ₱ doz	35 @40 c
Cucumbers, ₱ doz	75 @$1 00
Tomatoes, ₱ ¼ peck	40 @50 c
Asparagus, ₱ doz	40 @50 c
Beets, ₱ 3 bunches	25 c
String beans, ₱ ½ peck	25 @30 c
Watermelons	$1 00@$1 25

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter, choice packing	20 @25 c
Butter, good to prime	12½@15 c
Cheese, ₱ ft	17 @20 c
Milk, ₱ gall	20 c
Eggs, ₱ doz	25 c

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET —WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, July 9, 1874. }

The receipts of live stock at the East Liberty yards for the past week have been about the average. The receipts of cattle are somewhat increased, while hogs and sheep are in rather lighter supply. The following is a statement of the number of cars of live stock received during the past week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thursday	88	20½	1½
Friday	108	33½	7½
Saturday	24	15½	1
Monday	60	92½	1¾
Monday	49	5	2
Tuesday	142	15¼	15
Wednesday	73	5½	19½
Total	544	148	48
Preceding week	529	154	85½

Beeves.

The receipts of cattle for the past week have been rather liberal, consisting principally of common to ordinary Ohio and Indiana cattle, with a fair supply of Texans. The quality of the offerings is not of the best grade, comprising a good many stockers and ordinary cattle. There was a considerable increase in the supply of cattle on sale here, and a falling off in the receipts of through shipments.

The market on Monday was very quiet the entire sales being hardly sufficient to constitute a market. On Tuesday there was some improvement, but even then the market was dull and buyers were comparatively few, and offering but indifferent and advices from New York being unfavorable, liberal concessions had to be made by sellers. On Wednesday the market became much more active, and a large number of cattle changed hands. Prices, however, were very unsatisfactory to holders, and the prospects of the market did not seem to please them much better. Heavy native cattle were in rather light supply, but fell off 20@25c ₱ cwt., while ordinary, half-fatted natives, Texans and Ohio cattle ruled 37½@50c lower than last week. The sales from Sunday to last evening amounted to 2,218 head, against 1,425 for the same time last week. Prices ruled about as follows: Prime extra fat cattle $6 00@6 40 ₱ cwt.; (no price above $6 00 was realized, except in two cases for extra qualities of stock;) common to fair natives $5 00@5 50; inferior $4 00@4 50; poor Texans and Cherokees $2 75@3 75; cold stock $2 25@3 25.

HONEY—Clover 35c ₱ lb; buckwheat blossom 25c ₱ lb.

HOMINY—Quotations are at $5 00 ₱ bbl.

ONIONS—Bermudas $2 50@2 75 ₱ box.

POTATOES—The market is steady and without much change at $5 25@5 50 ₱ bbl.

SWEET POTATOES—There is little being done in this line. Quotations nominal at $5 00@5 50 ₱ bbl.

GROCERIES.

The trade in groceries today was rather light, as was to be expected from the heat. We note an advance of 5c on standard sugars. Prices are as follows:

Green Coffees. ₱ ft.

Fancy	25c@28
Choice	23@24
Prime	21
Good	20
Roasted Coffees.	
Rio, in papers	29
Loose	28½
Roasted Java	40
Sugars.	
Standard A	10¾c
Standard A, No. 2	10¼
Standard extra C	10c
Standard light yellow C	9¾
Franklin extra C	9½
American extra C	9¼c
Yoang Hyson	50@$1 00
Gunpowder, fine	60@75
Imperial	50@$1 00
Japan	55@$1 00

SYRUPS.

Cuba, new crop	45@50c
Sugar drips	60@65c
Lower grades	45@50c
Rice	60@65c
Choice Carolina	9@9½c
Good	8½
Rangoon	6½ c
Raisins.	
Layers, ₱ box	$3 25
Valentia, ₱ lb	13 @14c
Currants	7½@ 8c
Prunes	13½@14c

PROVISIONS.

BACON AND HAMS—The trade in this line continues good, and the advances recently made are fully maintained. We quote as follows: Canvassed hams 12½c; shoulders, canvassed, ₱ ft 10c; breakfast bacon, clear, in boxes, ₱ lb 12c; dried beef, canvassed, 12c; beef tongues, ₱ doz, 87½c; bacon shoulders, ₱ ft, 9½c; rib sides, do, 10½c; clear sides, do, 11½c; clear sides, boxed, 11¾c; mess pork, ₱ bbl, $20 00; prime leaf lard, in tcs, 9½c; in 5 ₱ pails, do, 10c; in 3 ₱ pails, do, 10½c; in 2 ₱ pails, do, 11c; in 1 ₱ pails, do, 11½c; in 5 ₱ pails, do, 12c; in 3 ₱ pails, do, 12½c; in 2 ₱ pails, do, 13c; in 1 ₱ pails, do, 14c.

Pickles are rather dull and prices are tending downward. We note a decline in the prices of new mackerel and white fish. The following are our quotations:

No. 1 extra mess	
Mackerel, ₱ bbl	$25 00
No. 2 mess	20 00
Extra No. 1 shore	21 00
Extra No. 1 bay	18 00
No. 1 bay	17 00
Extra No. 2	16 00
No. 2 shore	15 00
New No. 3	10 00
Scotch codfish, ₱ 100	6 50
Medium do	5 00

On bill lots for extra packing is charged.

CARBON OIL—We quote carbon oil from store at 12½@12½c ₱ gal; in car lots at the usual deduction. Refiners are still busy making oil, and prices are weak and drooping.

COUNTRY PRODUCE—Market active and firm; hams 9@11c ₱ ft; clear sides 10@10½c; ribbed sides 8¾@9c; shoulders 7@7½c. Country lard 9@10c, as to quality.

LARD OIL—We quote extra winter strained at 90@92c ₱ gallon; summer 80@85c. No. 2, 67@72c. Demand active and light supply.

TALLOW—Sales at 7c ₱ ft for prime and 6½c for medium. Demand great and market firm.

CANNED GOODS.

The canned goods trade continues fairly active, and leading merchants are looking for a continuance of fair business in this line. We quote as follows:

Fruits in Syrups.	
2 ₱ ft California apricots, ₱ doz	$5 00
2 ₱ ft blackberries	2 10
2 ₱ ft gooseberries	2 10
2 ₱ ft green gages	3 00
2 ₱ ft egg plums	3 50
2 ₱ ft damson	2 10
2 ₱ ft peaches	4 50
3 ₱ ft p

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1874.

DURING the fiscal year just ended, the total value of dry goods entered at the port of New York amounted to $165,344,850, against $123,963,885 last year, and $120,917,-397 in 1871-2.

THE United States Circuit Court of New York has just decided that the mailing of scurrilous or indecent postal cards is an offense, without reference to the truth or falsity of the matter.

WE LEARN, from pretty good authority, that the "reasons of a personal nature" which led ex-Senator CATTELL, of New Jersey, to decline the appointment of Commissioner of the District of Columbia, were that he feared the office might stand in his way for the United States Senatorship, to which he aspires.

THE Commissioner of Internal Revenue has just made a ruling which is of special interest to all retail dealers in ale, beer and beverages of similar character, to the effect that they must destroy the stamps upon all packages of fermented liquors by driving the faucet directly through them and in no other manner. In all cases it is requisite that this be done.

VIRGINIA is boasting over the fact that two per cent. interest on the public debt of that State was paid on the first of the month —which is exactly one-half of the amount promised to be paid, when the Democracy funded the interest past due with the outstanding debt. This virtual repudiation *may* be something to be proud of, but it does not strike us in that light.

THROUGHOUT the country the political cauldron begins to simmer quite warmly. In almost every State the Republicans are easy, watchful and self-reliant, while almost everywhere there is a serious division in the opposition ranks in regard to the question of defeating the Republican candidates. The puzzling problem of "How do it," is creating a vast amount of uneasiness in Democratic circles generally.

THE new Solicitor of the Treasury Department begins well. He has ordered that hereafter no vouchers for expenditures in the secret service force shall be passed, unless the specific object for which the money was paid is fully and clearly set forth, and all indefinite vouchers rendered since the first of June have been suspended until their exact character shall have been made known. This is a move in the right direction.

A CURIOUS exposition has lately been opened in the principal lunatic asylum in Austria, the objects exhibited, several hundred in number, consisting solely of articles made entirely by the inmates of the institution. It is doubtful, however, whether any of these specimens of lunatic labor will at all compare with the frenzied productions of a certain class of insane people in this country—its Bourbon editors and orators, for example.

EVERYBODY, everywhere, appears rejoiced at the settlement of the finance question, since it enables them to make definite arrangements for the future. All the leading mercantile houses in the country report that during the past season their sales have been made for immediate wants, and that, with confidence restored, abundant crops, and a good export demand for cereals, the autumn trade must necessarily be very active. All of which is eminently satisfactory.

THE ruins of the ancient cities of Southern Arizona and New Mexico are just now attracting considerable attention on the Pacific slope, and it is suggested that now that the murderous apaches are being subjugated and exterminated, a fine opportunity is offered for academies of natural science and men with money to expend for the enlightenment of mankind to encourage the exploration of these ancient buried cities, and to bring to light what has so long been enveloped in mysterious conjecture.

THE United States Circuit Court of Wisconsin on Saturday denied the motion of the railroad companies of that State to restrain the enforcement of the Railroad law passed by the last Legislature; the Court holding that a State Legislature has full power to alter Railroad charters; that shareholders and bondholders took their stock under this paramount condition; that a corporation cannot clothe its creditors with an absolute unchangeable right, and that consolidation with other roads does not affect the principle.

THE annual report of the Augusta, Georgia, Cotton Factory Company, which has just been published, shows what the Southern manufacturers can do when they try. Only $60,000 capital stock was ever paid in. Dividends amounting to $1,850,000 has been paid out since the war, and the property is worth now $1,200,000, and has $260,000 surplus in bank. This is considerably more remunerative, in proportion to the capital invested, than any factory in New England. There is no valid reason why the South, with her superior advantages, should not convert most of her raw cotton material into yarns and finished products, and export them in that shape rather than in the form she does.

THE new Secretary of the Treasury, by his action in inviting bids for the new United States five per cent. loans, is winning many favorable opinions for the prompt and business-like manner in which he goes to work to decrease the interest payments of the country, and fund the six per cent. debt into a bond running longer and bearing one per cent. lower rate of interest. By this method the people are relieved from all fear that any subterfuge will be practiced, or that bids will be accepted from private parties at lower rates of interest than commensurate with the occasion. It seems to be a fine opportunity to place these bonds, and the step is highly commended in financial circles.

A COMPARISON of the number of immigrant arrivals at New York during the first six months of the present year with the total arrivals for the corresponding period of last year, shows a falling off of nearly fifty per cent. The difference is chiefly observable in the German element, which is mainly accounted for by the fact that wages are much better in that country this year than last. In addition to this, the German government interposes numerous vexatious obstacles to the departure of its subjects to other countries, among other things peremptorily forbidding the sale of passage tickets to the United States by agents within the limits of its authority. As a general rule, however, the immigrants are of a much better class than those of former years.

LATE New Orleans papers publish extended reviews of the condition of the sugar and rice crops of the lower Mississippi valley, which are decidedly encouraging in their nature, more particularly since the great floods, and the disorganization of labor have given rise to the most gloomy predictions. The *Times* of that city estimates that "in sugar the losses by the floods will not amount to more than about 10,000 hogsheads, and it is estimated that the yield will be from ninety to a hundred thousand hogsheads. The acreage devoted to rice culture has been largely increased this year, the increase amounting to about 6,000 acres. The rice crop is exceedingly profitable, and it can hardly fall below 110,000 barrels, which would be 30,000 in excess of last year."

THE Mississippi Legislature, at its last session, passed a liquor law by which it was made a precedent to the granting of a license to sell liquor that a petition for it signed by a majority of the men over twenty-one and of the women over eighteen years of age of the city, town or district in which the liquors were to be sold, should be presented to the proper officers. It is now stated that very few, if any licenses have been granted in that State since the passage of the law. In almost every instance where it is proposed to license, the women at once rally to the rescue, and defeat the license by overwhelming majorities. The law has its basis in the sentiment of each community: suppose the women of the Northern States were to try to make their influence felt in a similar manner.

IF THE United States has no political influence in the East, it is at least a satisfaction to know that her people are actively diffusing throughout that quarter those ideas and influences which have made our own country free and prosperous. Within the past few years two American colleges have been established in Turkey through the liberality of American citizens, both of which are in successful operation, and aiding powerfully in the general work of enlightenment now going on in that country. It is now proposed to establish a third college at the city of Aintab, in the interior of Asia Minor. The new institution will be organized on the general plan of our New England colleges, and will reach a population of ten millions of souls, among whom no such institution exists at the present time.

DOGS AND MEN.

If Dr. WILLIAM A. HAMMOND is correctly represented by the newspaper reporters, he is certainly gifted with a quite remarkable faculty of scientific divination, a prime qualification for success in the pursuit of any experimental science. Though some of the most important and brilliant discoveries have been made by accident, their authors stumbling upon them while in search of something else, the man of science does not usually work at random. He sets out in pursuit of an object and so contrives and directs his experiments as to find it. In other words, in consideration of all the facts and principles known to him as bearing upon the subject of his investigations he assumes or conjectures that such or such a combination will yield such or such a result, and pushing his researches with reference to this "antecedent probability," as it seems to him, he succeeds or fails in the attempt, as genius or fortune may favor or frown upon him. It was thus that English FARADAY and American HENRY made their great discoveries in magnetism and electricity. But we have slightly wandered from Dr. HAMMOND. He, it is asserted, has always held and contended that in case of death by hydrophobia, a sufficient examination of the body with the instruments now available would reveal a true lesion—that is a diseased part peculiar to the malady. In this view Dr. H. differed from nearly all the most approved authorities, as almost all the books state that dissection discloses no characteristic indications of hydrophobia, the most generally present features being a redundance of blood with inflammation in certain of the internal organs. Dr H. had also always regarded hydrophobia as a disease of the nerves, not of the blood. Entertaining these views with great strength of conviction Dr. HAMMOND entered upon the examination of the remains of MCCORMICK, with the advantage of knowing exactly what to look for. He fully expected to find the characteristic lesions in the medulla oblongata, and he found them there, "irregular black spots showing the extravasation of blood." It is announced in the New York newspapers as "a great scientific discovery," and a great scientific discovery it may be. We do not presume to question the claim farther than to suggest that the proclamation of it may be somewhat premature. The Doctor himself is hardly responsible for the unqualified terms in which the claim is put forth, as we are bound to suppose that he well knows how much remains to be done in the way of investigation before the discovery can be considered as verified.

Strangely enough Dr. HAMMOND's discovery had barely been made, perhaps had not been published when doubts were started as to the madness of the dog which had bitten MCCORMICK. Carefully and patiently followed up by two or three of the physicians who attended MCCORMICK and pronounced his disease hydrophobia, these doubts have been resolved almost into certainty that the animal which caused the disease was not mad at all. It is certain that Mr. MASON's "brindle bull-terrier" which scratched MCCORMICK's right knuckle with his teeth nine weeks ago, is at present alive and apparently well, esteemed by his master as a first rate retriever, admired by his mistress as always a lotion-pet, and, "not being able to abide them," and affectionately regarded by little children as a most patient and amusing playfellow. The doctors, however, are sure that MCCORMICK died of hydrophobia, and Dr. HAMMOND, thanks to his faculty of sagacious anticipation, has not been in the least put out or embarrassed by the occurrence. In fact, the doctor says that he "had said many years ago that it was not necessary for a dog to have rabies to produce hydrophobia in the human being." Dr. CROSS also, an eminent physician of the metropolis, thinks that this case proves that "*any dog* that bites a person may inoculate that person with a poison which may develope into hydrophobia."

This is startling doctrine verily, and if accepted as true or even plausible, it is likely to effect a speedy and complete revolution in the ancient relations between the human race and the domestic dog. If every dog carries in his teeth a venom more terrible in its effects a thousand fold than the venom of the rattlesnake or the cobra de capello, he must, it would seem, cease to be the familiar companion of men, the welcome plaything of children he is at present. However, even if these New York GALENS are correct in their view, the peril which the fact involves amounts to very little. To certain persons the sting of the honey-bee is inevitable death, while some persons are put to great inconvenience and even suffering by the probe of a single musquito. The human teeth sometimes convey poison with their bite, and there are perhaps few animals whose bite may not under certain conditions of the human system cause injury or death. That the mere bite of the sane dog without worrying, seldom produces important results may be taken as a well established fact, in view of the intimacy of the species with men and of the infrequency of painful consequences.

Even when suffering from rabies the dog in the fewest instances inflicts a fatal injury. According to a high authority on the subject the attempt artificially to inoculate dogs with the disease by means of the rabid saliva, succeeds in only twenty-three cases out of a hundred, while of a hundred persons bitten by dogs known to be mad only twenty receive the disease. Clearly, whether or no imagination ever causes the disease, as some physicans maintain, imagination has much to do with the terrors which it inspires and with the paroxysms of precaution which overcome the inhabitants of our American cities in the hot weather. Still these panics must be allowed to have one good result, in however ungrateful or fantastic a way, they instigate the destruction of a portion of the useless if not dangerous multitude of ownerless or uncared for curs which swarm everywhere.

Since the foregoing remarks were written, we have seen a card from Dr. HAMMOND, in which he corrects the impression conveyed by the newspaper reporters with reference both to the nature and the merits of the discovery claimed for the Doctor. Dr. H. claims for himself no other credit than that of having successfully followed out an old line of research. There is also, it appears, good reason to believe that, not MASON'S brindle bull-terrier, now in health, but another dog taken to the pound and killed and inspected presumably mad, was the dog which bit MCCORMICK.

THE BRUSSELS CONGRESS.

English statesmen appear, from the remarks of the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Parliament on Friday, to regard with some misgiving the Congress which is to meet at Brussels, on the 15th instant, for the consideration of certain subjects of international law. The minister evidently thinks international law, as at present understood, good enough for British views and purposes. With the established principles and usages of maritime warfare at any rate England will sanction no interference. It seems that the chief object of the Congress, or rather of the Czar who took the initiative in calling it together, is to discuss and, if possible, settle certain questions relating to the conduct of war. The extent of military authority in an enemy's country, the difference between combatants and non-combatants, with particular reference to the rights of the latter, the treatment of the wounded and the proper disposition of prisoners are mentioned as some of the topics which are to be considered, with the view of arriving at conclusions of a kind to mitigate the horrors of war. Whatever the results may be, the proposal to make such an attempt is certainly creditable to the Russian Emperor, and it is not his first effort in the same direction, as it was he who took the lead in effecting the international prohibition of the use of explosive bullets.

Everyone who has paid any attention to the subject, everyone, indeed, who remembers to what lively debate particular acts of the belligerents in the last great war between France and Germany gave rise, is aware how very unsettled are the rules which should regulate the conduct of belligerents towards each other. In fact, while the books long ago laid down certain principles which nations at war were bound to respect in their treatment of one another, the judgment or the passion or the caprice of individuals has, to a great extent, determined whether the principles referred to were heeded or neglected. Even the regulations concerning the wounded established by the Geneva Conference have not been universally observed, and it seems that the Geneva regulations themselves are open to abuses which call for their revision. Moreover, ever since the close of the Franco-German war as well as during its progress, bitter reproaches have been flung at each other by Frenchman and German regarding the manner in which each nation treated its prisoners. However unjust these reproaches have often been, it is certain that candid members of neither nationality would deny that in particular instances the charges of needless severity and neglect were well founded. So also the subject of reprisals or retaliation has led to much irritating controversy. While it is, of course, true that no rigor of regulations or general recognition of the obligations of humanity and religion on the part of civilized nations will ever result in divesting war of its horrors and abominations, there can be no doubt that the evils of war may be not a little softened by judicious international legislation. Within the last score of years the subject has been more earnestly and intelligently thought about than ever before, and in all the great nations of Christendom learned and influential men have zealously exerted themselves in favor of the practical reform. It is gratifying to know that some of the best and most potent inspiration and impulse in behalf of the great interest has gone forth from the United States. We do not allude to the labors of Mr. D. D. FIELD so much as to the labors of Dr. FRANCIS LIEBER. At the beginning of our civil war, appointed by the government to draw up a code of rules for the direction of the Northern commanders in their treatment of the people of the invaded country, Dr. LIEBER produced a little work of permanent and universal utility. In Europe it was read with respect by the most eminent publicists, and both in German and in French it was made the basis of a treatise on the branch of the laws of war to which it was devoted, by masters of the subject. It is probably destined to have some influence on the deliberations of the Congress soon to meet.

IT IS a remarkable fact that, while the condition of things in South Carolina seems to be growing steadily worse and more desperate, the Germans in the State enjoy increasing prosperity. This is not a haphazard or conjectural statement; it rests on facts reported in the *Deutsche Zeitung*, of Charleston. According to that paper, the Germans of Charleston, numbering hardly two thousand souls without counting the children, pay taxes on real estate of the value of $6,000,000; thus, each of them on the average must be worth $3,000. In explanation of the fact, the *Zeitung* states that at the close of the war the Germans, like their American fellow citizens, had lost everything, but instead of bewailing their forlorn condition they went to work with fresh courage and lived sparingly, and in a couple of years, in spite of high taxes and the atrocious misgovernment to which they were subject, they found what they had lost restored to them twofold. The land, says the *Zeitung*, is infinitely fertile, and brings forth fruit a thousandfold; it can hardly be ruined. If we only had a decent, saving government, South Carolina would soon be one of the richest States in the Union. It is, however, (we are farther off not only in Charleston that the Germans are evil to do; in each country town there are Germans who are prosperous, and German farmers, wherever they cultivate a piece of land, are independent, and have in superfluity everything that pertains to living. Having stated that wherever twenty Germans dwell together, they have German societies, etc., the writer adds that there is hardly a place in South Carolina where Germans are not met with, and where they do not rank among the most respected citizens. Thus, Orangeburg, Florence and Mount Pleasant have each a German Mayor; in other towns Germans are members of the Council, and Charleston has twice had a German Mayor. In fine, there is no State in the Union where the Germans, in spite of their small number, are so much respected and honored as in much decried South Carolina.

IT APPEARS that the lake movement of grain this year largely exceeds that of the same period last year, notwithstanding the dull times and the unusually low rate of freights. Since the opening of navigation, according to the Buffalo *Express*, the receipts by lake, of grain, including flour reduced to bushels, aggregate 20,310,000 bushels, against 17,250,000 for the same time last year. Indeed, that paper states that this year shows a better record in the receipts by lake than during the past eight years, and affirms that the same is true with regard to the exports by canal. The shipments by canal since the opening this year aggregate 13,005,000 bushels of grain, against about 9 million bushels for the same time during the three previous years, and the canal tolls collected at that port up to the first of July, this year, amount to $388,509 88, against $320,944 80 to the same date last year. The shipments by railroad, from January 1 to July 1, this year, amount to 4,350,000 bushels of grain, against 3,234,-000 bushels last year. The receipts at lake ports continue heavy. From January 1 to June 21, the receipts at the five lake ports were, this year, 65,704,000 bushels of grain and 2,898,000 barrels of flour, against 48,-796,000 bushels of grain and 2,173,000 barrels of flour during the same period of time last year. The Erie Canal tolls are also increasing; being, at Buffalo, $69,565, this year, in excess of last; while for June they were $233,295, or an increase of $35,185 over the corresponding month last year.

THE acreage devoted to the production of food crops in the South this year is proportionately larger than in former years. For this year, at least, the South will have enough of food of her own raising, and to spare, and will not need to buy a dollar's worth of corn from the West. From other parts of the country the reports are, if anything, even more cheering than the accounts from the South and Southwest. The wheat crop all over the West was never better or more bountiful. All other crops promise well. Even small fruits will be abundant this year. Similar accounts come from the Pacific Coast. The wheat yield of California is largely in excess of last year's product, and the only question among farmers appears to be how to send their surplus produce to market. Even the grass crop all over the country is very large, thus affording assurance of sufficient food supplies for cattle, and as a consequence, leading to cheap meat, butter, cheese, and other necessaries of life. We shall be unusually rich in the products of labor, this fall, and we have forty millions of people to provide for. In these elemental forms exists the stimulus to business, and hence the conditions are favorable for a substantial and healthy trade revival.

[illegible] SCHWARZ-SENBORN, soon expected at Washington as Austrian representative, is understood to be [illegible] as the result of his residence in this country, his support extension of trade and commerce between Austria and the United States. He would seem to be preparing himself for his position and its work with the most laborious diligence. Thus, as soon as he was nominated to the embassy, he called the leading merchants of Vienna into council touching the commercial interests of Austria on the American continent. He then visited Trieste, the shipping port of the empire, for the same purpose, conferring with the Chamber of Commerce, etc. We next hear of the indefatigable Baron at Buda-Pest consulting with business men concerning the Hungarian export trade and the most effectual mode of representing it in the United States. It would seem that the new ambassador thinks Hungarian wines may be made a more profitable trade here than ever before. It is pleasant to hear of such zeal on the part of a diplomatist.

DOWN in Australia an association has recently been organized to reduce to practice the communistic theory of selling no portion of the public lands, but, instead, of leasing them in perpetuity at equitable rentals, making the government the only actual land-owner. The association proposes to purchase land already sold by government, thus placing all farms on an equality. It is calculated by the promoters of the movement, that the rental of the country will pay all the expenses of government, so that there will be neither direct nor indirect taxation, commerce and enterprise being left entirely free. It is more than doubtful whether the plan will work. In Bombay and Bengal, where a similar practice prevails, there is incessant trouble on account of it. The secret of the golden age must be wrested by other processes than this.

BUFFALO papers state that there are now six steam canal boats plying on the Erie canal, and that twelve others will be ready to take part in carrying the year's crop of grain, each boat capable of making the passage from Buffalo to New York in five days. Every new boat is an improvement in model and machinery on its predecessors, and they have proved such a success that their construction is being pushed very rapidly, the probabilities being that they will soon drive the slow horse-boats off the canal, not only on account of their superior speed, but because they can carry full cargoes cheaper than horse-boats, and are thus more profitable. Steam on the Erie canal, if reasonable expectations are realized, will presently not only considerably affect the grain trade, but is quite likely to compel an ultimate widening and deepening of the canal itself.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

If "minify," why not "maxify?"

The St. Louis *Dispatch* hasn't yet found out that slavery has been abolished.

The people of New York city say they will have a Mayor instead of Havemeyer.

The Democratic candidate for Secretary of State in Illinois is named "Washem." A hard rub!

All around are indications of a better understanding of the currency question than lately prevailed.

A great many other cities, besides Pittsburgh, are just now mourning over the fatal facility of borrowing.

What will Governor Dix do in the case of that immortal mule who presides over the New York city government?

Steps will soon be taken to continue the labors of Dr. FRANCIS LIEBER. At the beginning of our civil war, appointed by the government to draw up a code of rules for the direction of the Northern commanders in their treatment of the people of the invaded country, Dr. LIEBER produced a little work of permanent and universal utility. In Europe it was read with respect by the most eminent publicists, and both in German and in French it was made the basis of a treatise on the branch of the laws of war to which it was devoted, by masters of the subject. It is probably destined to have some influence on the deliberations of the Congress soon to meet.

Eaton, the Connecticut copperhead Senator elect, complains that the Republican press does not do him justice. It cannot. It is not a hangman.

Within the next two weeks more will be learned of the physical nature of comets by the spectroscope than has been learned in four thousand years.

The first Fourth of July was celebrated in New York on the tenth, for it required six days to get the document printed, and sent there from Philadelphia.

Strong. The result of the late test of the big St. Louis bridge was one-fourth higher than the most sanguine estimates made upon the plans and specifications.

If the list of really excellent men in the service of the country is gradually growing shorter with every added year, the calumniators of the press are largely responsible for it.

Disraeli recently spoke in Parliament of the "great crisis of the world, which is nearer than some suppose." What does he mean? Has he been reading the Pittsburgh *Post?*

The very cannon the Germans captured from France won't make good bells. Four attempts to convert these trophies into a bell for the town of Cologne have failed. All the notes are false.

Some wants. New York city is clamoring for new wharves and piers, quick transit, uniform pavements, cheap, pleasant cottages, accessible markets, and streets free from booths and stands.

It is proposed in New York that the owners of dogs shall be made liable in damages by direct legislation to the families of persons whose death can be fairly attributed to injuries received from the animals.

Governor Allen, of Ohio, really seems to expect the Bourbon nomination for President in 1876; and he deserves it, if unflinching adherence to party through all its dirtiness can possibly entitle him to it.

The enterprise of those Philadelphia papers is wonderful. The *Press*, of July 4th, made the interesting announcement that Sergeant Bates intended starting on his "grand march" through Europe *"the first of May."*

Banks in the South and Southwest are now beginning to recover some very greasy, though well preserved parcels of currency, which was distributed to planters months, and in many cases almost a year, ago.

American enterprise is now engaged in the development of the mineral resources of Venezuela, and the most friendly feeling exists toward the creation of closer commercial connection between the two countries.

It seems that the "wine-cure," for which so much is claimed by its advocates, who wish to see wine drinking become general in this country, does not suffice to prevent a very large percentage of alcoholic insanity in France.

A great city. San Francisco has a population of 200,770, and $6,190,712 of church property. Banks and savings institutions contain about $84,000,000, and the total value of real and personal property is assessed at $212,808,535.

Henry A. Wise, the man who hung John Brown, now says our war wasn't man's war at all, it was God Almighty's war. His time had come for the abolition of slavery, and the war was not to end till that was accomplished.

A movement has been inaugurated in England to obtain from the able-bodied workmen collections upon a designated yearly Saturday, in favor of the hospitals of that country, which do so much good to the unfortunate of their own class in life.

Cause and effect: A New York house that owns several popular patent medicines last year set aside the sum of $2000 for a year's advertising, all told. The sum was all paid out. As the result, the firm divided, at the close of the year, $600,000 profits.

It is reported that Carl Schurz has been offered twenty thousand dollars a year to become managing editor of the New York *Staats Zeitung*. Doubtful; because business men are not in the habit of paying people four times the salary their services are worth.

The London papers are "Americanizing" their reports of the Parliamentary debates. Hereafter they have been reported at full length; now, however, they are beginning to curtail them fearfully, and to publish only very brief abstracts, supplementing them with a sort of narrative of the proceedings.

PERSONAL.

President Grant and wife arrived at Long Branch last Saturday. They will remain until August.

Chief Justice Waite has been chosen a delegate to the General Episcopal Convention to meet in New York in October.

Mr. Thomas Love was married to Miss Catharine Darling, in Union, New Jersey, on the 4th of July. A union in Union—once a little Darling, but now a little Love!

The tomb of those loving sinners, Abelard and Heloise, in Pere-la-Chaise, is undergoing repairs, and Abelard will in due time have a new nose in place of the one knocked off by a Communist's bullet.

The New York *Herald* exults because its correspondent is Khiva, has received from the Russian military Order of the Stanislaus, with the sword crossed, and inscribed with the words, "For Bravery." Now, what did he do?

It is stated that Mr. Conant, the new assistant Secretary of the Treasury, owes his promotion from clerkship to his present high position in part to Congressman Beck, of Kentucky. Mr. Beck says that Conant furnished him with much valuable information from the Treasury records during the Silver Session. The information was used to compel the retirement of Richardson and Sawyer.

Henry W. Longfellow has consented to write the life of Charles Sumner. Mr. Longfellow's reputation as a poet is greater than that as a prose writer, but those who are acquainted with his prose works know them them to be "wells of English, undefiled," and his scholarly tastes and ardent friendship for his subject will give us a life of Sumner worthy as a memorial and graceful as a composition.

The other day Thurlow Weed found a lithograph of Greeley in an old picture shop in New York, taken of Greeley in his younger days, and Weed purchased it and had it framed and hung up in his library. In speaking of the picture to a friend, Weed said: "That is exactly his look as it was when I knew him thirty years ago. If I had not forgiven him in my heart and asked to be forgiven before he died, I could not be either happy or comfortable. It is more than doubtful whether the plan will work. In Bombay and Bengal, where a similar practice prevails, there is incessant trouble on account of it. The secret of the golden age must be wrested by other processes than this.

BUFFALO papers state that there are now six steam canal boats plying on the Erie canal, and that twelve others will be ready to take part in carrying the year's crop of grain, each boat capable of making the passage from Buffalo to New York in five days. Every new boat is an improvement in model and machinery on its predecessors, and they have proved such a success that their construction is being pushed very rapidly, the probabilities being that they will soon drive the slow horse-boats off the canal, not only on account of their superior speed, but because they can carry full cargoes cheaper than horse-boats, and are thus more profitable. Steam on the Erie canal, if reasonable expectations are realized, will presently not only considerably affect the grain trade, but is quite likely to compel an ultimate widening and deepening of the canal itself.

STATE NEWS.

Diphtheria is prevalent in Warren.

The grain crop "pans out" well in Center county.

Spring chickens are quoted at thirty-three cents a bite in Bedford.

Mrs. Bertha Butler died in Erie, last week, while talking and laughing with her friends.

Norristown has a boy somnambulist who gets out of bed and promenades the streets in his stockings.

Bad boys in Wilkesbarre who play base ball on Sunday are fined two dollars for each offense.

Lincoln township, Huntingdon county, has a Supervisor six feet seven inches in his stockings.

A new bridge over the Schuylkill was opened at Girard avenue, Philadelphia, on the 4th of July.

Rosentine and Moody will test the elasticity of hempen ropes at Harrisburg on Thursday, 9th inst.

The expenditures of Luzerne county for criminal purposes and the insane for 1874, amount to $59,819 38.

A free Methodist camp meeting commences at Franklin on the 15th proximo, to continue until the 22d.

Hon. Morton McMichael, of Philadelphia, sailed for Europe on the steamship Pennsylvania, on Thursday.

James Moore, of Allen's Cove, Lebanon, county, dropped dead from over exertion in the wheatfield, on the 1st inst.

A lioness belonging to an animal show gave birth to two cubs, in White township, Indiana county, one day last week.

A Reading Railroad trackman estimates that he has walked 158,700 miles since he entered the service of that company.

A West Chester man made a dollar by remaining one hour in the drying room of a mill where the mercury stood at 140.

The crops in Schuylkill county were badly damaged by a hail storm on the 2d inst., being beaten down to the ground.

The Chester *News* tells a tough story of the sun striking a man's eye-glasses in his vest pocket and setting fire to his clothes.

G. A. Hein was pretty badly torn up by the premature discharge of a cannon at Waterford, Erie county, on the 3d inst.

The Wellsboro *Democrat* says a man named Braine was killed by lightning at Charleston, Tioga county, on Monday last.

A Crawford county farmer took 225 pounds of butter to market, last week, all made from the milk of four cows in four weeks.

This snake story is from the Forest *Press*: "Daniel Rustler killed seventeen rattlesnakes on Little Hickory a week ago Sunday."

A seven-year-old Rush, of Reading, rushed into angeldom, last week, after taking a swig from a bottle of carbolic acide.

Harvey Gailey, a young man who fell from the roof of a building in Indiana county the other day, has died from the injuries he received.

Wm. G. Taylor, of Towanda, aged forty, shot himself on Sunday last. He lived about an hour afterward, and left a wife and one child.

On account of the stagnation in the iron business, stack No. 2, of the Lehigh Iron Company at Aineyville was blown out yesterday.

The *Gazette and Democrat*, published at New Castle, has changed its name to the New Castle *Gazette*. The paper is Democrat in politics.

A Philadelphia man dislocated his jaw the other day laughing at something he saw in a newspaper. But it wasn't in a Philadelphia paper.

The Bedford Trotting Park Association, just organized, propose to have two trotting matches this season—one in July and the other in August.

And now a Clarion county man is made famous by the local prints, simply because he has worn one pair of boots "off and on" for three years.

The apron of the Grangers is of brown nankeen, bearing a cut of a plow printed on the upper portion, with the motto, "Patrons Plow Deep."

The wheat midge has been very destructive in Bucks county this season. Heads of wheat that look fair are found to be without a grain in them.

A young Minnequa Granger the other day, when his father was about to chastise him, called upon his grandfather for protection from the middleman.

The graduating class of Lafayette College, Easton, consisted of thirty-four members. There were thirteen orations. No honorary degrees were conferred.

The Mt. Pleasant *Journal* talks about "an unpublished poem, which appeared two weeks ago in our paper." Mr. Hay-rotick a native of the gem of the sea?

The number of deaths in Philadelphia during the first six months of the present year, was 7,569, against 8,569 during the same time last year, the decrease being 973.

Goths and Vandals still lives in Union City, according to the version of the *Times*. They visit cemeteries and desecrate tombstone and destroy shrubbery and flowers.

The various industrial corporations centering in Scranton have within a few months reduced their working forces by discharging about ten thousand men and boys.

Bucks county people are clamorous for spark arresters on the smoke stacks of locomotives. So many wheat fields have recently been set afire by sparks from locomotives.

Many of our country exchanges published the Declaration of Independence, last week; and it was about the only evidence of independence that ever appeared in their columns.

The Bedford *Inquirer* says: The workmen on the Cessna tunnel, on the farm of Adam Wolford, in Londonderry township, struck an eighteen-inch vein of first class ore the other day.

Sunbury boys set fire to a log, in order to burn out a big snake. The wind carried sparks into the dry brush around, igniting it, and the result was great damage to surrounding property.

The Lebanon county Agricultural and Horticultural Society will hold their annual fair at Avon in September. Avon is a station on the Lebanon Valley Railroad one mile east of Lebanon.

Peter B. Allen, of Altoona, dropped his revolver on the sidewalk on Saturday, when it (the revolver, not the sidewalk) was discharged, the ball entering his leg and inflicting a painful wound.

An aged man, confined in the Indiana county jail, was permitted many privileges on account of his years. He went out, the other day, to get shaved, and has not yet returned. And now the Sheriff is mad.

J. Woods Sterrett died at Reedsville, Mifflin county, on Saturday last, much lamented by numerous friends and acquaintances. An autopsy developed the cause of death to be cancer of the stomach.

The extensive flouring mill of Haggerty & Stewart, at Union Furnace, Blair county, was destroyed by fire on the 3d inst., together with 5,000 bushels of grain and 100 barrels of flour. Loss $25,000, with no insurance.

A ton of rock came down without notice to Michael Burke, No. 2 slope, Pennsylvania Coal Company mines, Port Griffith, Pittston, on Thursday. He was extricated from beneath it, but it is doubtful whether he will recover.

Our excellent contemporary, the Lancaster *Examiner*, has enlarged its borders, and come out in a fine new dress. It is a hard hitter in the cause of Republicanism, a good newspaper, and deserves the success with which it is meeting.

Mr. Judson, of Pine Creek, the oldest man in Northern Pennsylvania, has been in town for two or three days. Mr. Judson is said to be one hundred and two years old, and looks as if he might live ten years yet.—*Potter Enterprise.*

There is said to be fifteen persons in Bern township, Berks county, whose ages together add up one thousand one hundred and twenty-five, making the average age of each seventy-nine years, five months and eighteen days.

A trouble among minister got himself into congregation [illegible] porary disgrace with his overdose of morphine, accidentally, an cleared the matter up, and investigation [illegible] man of sermons to his proper level [illegible] used to compel the retirement of Richardson and Sawyer.

There is a nugget of Australian gold exhibition among the curiosities in Pardee Hall, Lafayette College, which is solid, and worth over $40,000. It is of a bright yellow color, beautiful to look at, and one turns away from it with a feeling of regret at their own impecuniosity.

Mr. R. A. Kinsloe, at one time employed in the COMMERCIAL office, has begun the publication of a paper at Hughesville, Lycoming county. It is handsome in appearance, and if every succeeding number equals the first, it should be handsomely supported.

Philadelphia this week opened a zoological garden in her park. It has avaries, monkey houses, a prairie dog village, deer park, beaver dam and beavers, bear pits, etc. It has been constructed and stocked at private expense, and a small charge for admission is made.

A swindler sporting the rather *distingue* name of D'Albert, is going through Central Pennsylvania, presenting a prescription paper purporting to come from the University of Pennsylvania, asking aid to promote pisciculture in various streams of the State. Look out for him.

The *Gazette and Bulletin* and the *Register*, of Williamsport, are getting into closer quarters in their conflict, and it is likely the courts will be called upon to settle the quarrel. The *G. and B.* is out with a chip on its shoulder, just now, which the *Register* is dared to knock off.

The postoffice at Watt's mills, Indiana county, was broken into last Friday, and all the letters rifled of their contents. The same roof also covered a mercantile establishment, the shelves of which were considerably depleted after the thieves got through with their operations. No arrests.

The Philadelphia Orangemen, or American Protestant Association, propose to give a grand celebration on the 12th of July, and preparations are being made for the largest turnout of the kind ever seen in the country. Invitations have been sent to all the Lodges in the United States and Canada.

The iron ore mines at Boyertown have all stopped except the old mine of the Phoenixville Iron Company, which is still operated. Twenty-five men with Mr. Richard Richards as superintendent, are here employed. Some thirty tons of ore are mined and shipped from these works daily.

A lady at Everett, Bedford county, was dangerously poisoned, recently. She was sprinkling Paris green over her potato vines, using her fingers, and thoughtlessly wiped her face without first cleansing her hands. The poison came in contact with a pimple on her cheek, and at last accounts she was dangerously ill.

At West Chester, on Friday night of last week, Moses Jordan, aged seventy years, who had been despondent for some time, and had tried to cut his throat some weeks ago, jumped from a second-story window and was killed. He leaves an estate estimated at $100,000 to $200,000, with few, if any, relatives to claim it.

Among the 240 deaths in Philadelphia, last week, were those of ten persons, seven men and three women, who had lived to good old ages, viz: Honora McMahon, aged 80; Albert Ashmead, 80; Edith Watt, 82; Bernard McMenomy, 82; Basil Wood; 82; Hannah Valentine, 88; John Tanier, 87, Levi Morgan, 87; John D. James, 88; and Aaron Shiom, 94.

On Monday last Mrs. Rice, who resides with her children three miles southeast of Hellertown, Lehigh county, walked into the hay field with a rake and accomplished as much work as two young women working alongside of her. It is understood that Mrs. Rice celebrated her birthday anniversary on Christmas day last, when she was 101 years old; She wants to be sued back.

The following is a list of the tempting drinks offered for sale at the bar of a Bethlehem temperance house: Soda water, Congress water, Lehigh water, Delaware water, spring water, Bushkill water, eye water, rose water, salt water, river water, pump water, court house roof water, jail roof water, and water. This is enough to make any man's mouth water.

The Sharpsville *Advertiser* says that at a meeting of the stockholders of the Sharpsville and Oakland Railroad, held at the office of the company, in that place, it was decided to extend the road down the Neshannock creek to Bethel, a distance of about three miles. The right of way has been secured, and the work will be proceeded with at once.

The Johnstown *Tribune* says: At the foot of Plane No. 5, on the old Portage Railroad, there are two abandoned mine drifts from whence two large streams flow respectively. The water running from one of them is strongly impregnated with sulphur, while the other, not more than ten feet distant, has no perceptible taste as to pucker up the lips of the person drinking the same as if he had just been eating persimmons.

Chance to be affected to shed the briny tear. A Reading little girl saw an old drunken man lying on a door step, the morning pouring off his face. A small crowd of children preparing to make fun of him. She took her little apron and wiped his face, and then looked up so pitifully to the rest and made this remark: "Oh, say, don't hurt him; he is somebody's grandpa." Whoever says she ought not to have a steam pretzel is a villain.

The Reading *Times and Dispatch* says: Now that the Berks county Railroad and Williamsport and Reading Railroad are completed, and the city passenger railways under way, the next thing in order is a railroad up the valley of the Tulpehocken—via Bernville, Strausstyp has already expended over one and a half millions of dollars upon the mine and the railroad leading to it, as it is abundantly able to do, and discovers ample reward for such enterprise and liberal expenditure.

It is gratifying to find copper smelting added to the varied industries of Pennsylvania. The Schuylkill Works at Phoenixville are, we learn, making satisfactory progress in that line, having already smelted ores from Chili, Cuba and Spain, as well as from Pennsylvania and Maryland. The article produced is so good that the Philadelphia Mint, hitherto supplied entirely from Lake Superior, recently purchased 100,000 pounds of lot No. 25, an enterprise renders it probable that the United States will yet steadily export copper to Europe

The Lancaster *Express* says: The affairs of the Columbia Steel and Iron Company were amicably arranged yesterday, and the announcement of the fact will be gratifying news to many persons. Messrs. Maitland, Andenreid & Co., bankers and brokers of Philadelphia, have bought the works, and Colonel Case will pay the creditors. A meeting was held in the Court House yesterday, when everything was [illegible] arranged and the proceedings will soon [illegible] in bankruptcy will be withdrawn, and the works [